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The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY ... MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	C. Shirai	9137	24th Feb	12th March
Fukushima Maru	J. Shibutani	9866	5th Mar	17th May
Yamagata Maru	Y Masuzumi	9988	13th Mar	28th May
Mongolia Maru	B Taniguchi	9469	31st Mar	15th Ap

For freight and passage apply to

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
4th Mar,	MALWA X	10,941
11th Mar,	KARMALA	8,983
18th Mar,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th Mar,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	[illegible]A	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May..	MOREA ..	10,890
13th „ ..	KALLYAN X	8,987
20th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „ ..	NALDERA X	15,825

MANTUA, *NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
*Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
9th Mar.	NIRVANA *..	6,021
23rd Mar,	MANDALA ..	8,246
5th April	NEVASA* ..	9,071
18thMay	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
1st June	MANELA ..	8,303

*Does not carry passengers.
†Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	
1922		
24th March	NALDERA ..	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
8th May	MALWA ..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Mar	BARPETA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
3rd „	LINGA ..	Karachi direct
6th „	LHASA ..	Karachi Coasting
7th „	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct
8th „	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa
12th „	VARALA ..	Busreh direct

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Telephone No. 1888.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	7th Mar.	21st Mar.
Idzu Maru	T Nishimura	23rdMar,	6th Apr.
Saigon Maru	N. Ohno	27th Mar.	10th Apr.
Burma Maru	I Kobayashi	13th Apr.	27th Apr

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

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Ballard Road Bombay.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
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A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,250

DIRECTORS:
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3. Chamanlal G. Setalvad, Esqr.,
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Bombay Branch.

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LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$30,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
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Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	Ymilo
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84'250
PAID UP „	1,18,68,425

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MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
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LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
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A C12302

WANTED—An experienced English and Gujrati knowing Correspondence clerk Apply Box No. 7807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3043

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Dxina murti Vinay Mandir, Bhavnagar. Graduates preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to N. K. BHAT, Niyamak.
A R2989

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Gujarati and English well. Preference to a Hindu Quick and accurate at figures. Apply soon, CANJEE KHATOW Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Dubda Gulli.
A R3034

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A R3037

WANTED—An M.A with Mathematics (New Course) for the M.T.B. Arts College, Surat. Those willing to serve as volunteers of the Sarvajanik Education Society will be preferred. Salary Rs. 150—10—250. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarvnjanik Education Society, Surat.
A R12303

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SANDHURST RD.—Nice clean airy FLAT Entirely independent. Good water supply. Electric light. JARIWALLA BUILDING, opp. Parekh Hospital.
C R3040

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C. R2551

TO LET—Spacious GODOWNS, suitable for commercial purposes, Fort locality, also open compound for Motor Trucks. Apply Box 7808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3046

TO BE LET at Varsova near Sanatorieum, a BUNGLOW with furniture and stable Facing Seashore. Apply Mrs. BABLIBAI, Raiker House No. 5, Damer Lane. Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R3021

LARGE SHOW-ROOMS at Queen's Road, just opp. Marine Lines Station T. No. 9837.
C R2981

DADAR MAIN ROAD, near Tram and Station, FIRST FLOOR of large Bungalow for Vegeterian Hindus only. Apply, PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS, 3, Khetwadi Main Road, T. No. 992.
C R3038

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FOR SALE—A going concern on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, dealing in various kinds of Indian and Foreign Silks, Gold and Silver Jewellery Curious, Brassware, etc. Communicate with Box No. 7795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3012

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K R3007

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GT., WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3042

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WANTED—LOAN Rs. 40,000 to start the business in Bombay and Delhi. Good interest and 25/-share. Please apply sharp to Box No. 7796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R3017

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ON VIEW—Albert Raymond Esq's very valuable furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji full size iron frame cottage piano by John Strohmenger ebony carved furniture chesterfields, almyrahs, English ice boxes, electric figure lamps. Silver Cabinets, etc. at No. 19 New Marine Lines Sale on SATURDAY, the 4th March at 2-30 p.m. BENNETT & CO.
T R3008

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"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians. Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar. Kr.
T R2785

ARTICLE—We are the sole proprietors of Cuddpha slabs, polished and unpolished of various descriptions. Rates on—application. I. K. NAIDU and SONS, 21, Commercial Street, Bangalore.
T R3387

ALL TAXI OWNERS are invited to apply for particulars of the KOSMOS (Circular) TAMPERPROOF TAXIMETERS hired out at 10 annas per day INCLUSIVE, by the Sole Agents, STEWART-JACKS (MOTORS) LTD., 6, New Queen's Road.
T C12269

FOR SALE—One Secondhand QUAD ROYAL DOUBLE FEEDING PRINTING MACHINE in good working order with or without Oil Engine. For particulars apply—ANDHRAPATRIKA PRESS, Post Box, 512, Madras.
T R3035

WILLIAM GREEN & CO. Wine Merchants, Frere Road have opened a RETAIL BRANCH at 65, Parsee Bazar Street, next to Bengali School where fresh Ham Bacon and Cheese and all known brands of wines can be had at market rates.
T R2997

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for Building a bungalow at Santa-Cruz estimated cost Rs. 80,000. Apply personally KORA AND BHATT, Engineers, Bruce Lane, Fort.
TA R2955

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Mahkma Khas, Idar State, Himatnagar, upto 15th March, 1922, for distillation of country liquor for the year 1922-23 for consumption in the Idar State.
TA C12189

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase and demolition of certain temporary buildings in Argaum and Assaye Lines at Aurangabad will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon of the 20th March, 1922.

2. Tender forms, conditions of sale and other particulars of the buildings can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at that of the S. D. O. Military Works Aurangabad during office hours except Sundays and holidays.

Secunderabad, 22nd February, 1922.

E. W. S. MAHON,
Lt.-Col., R.E.,
D.A.D.M.W., Secunderabad.

TA C12275

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for cutting and removing teak wood from the forests of the undermentioned specified villages will be given by Public Auction on the 23rd May, 1922, at 2 p.m., in Shri Hazur Office at Dharampur. Detailed information can be had on application to the Forest Department of the State:—

(1) Nagar, (2) Pendhardevi, (3) Terichikhli, (4) Likhvud, (5) Bilia, (6) Kothar, (7) Jamgabhan, (8) Girnara, (9) Narwad, (10) Pali, (11) Valvery, (12) Chandvengan, (13) Vadkhambha (reserve), (14) Kaprada, (15) Mandavakhadak, (16) Pati, (17) Pondha Naher, (18) Dhakwal, (19) Gorkhad, (20) Piprol, (21) Godthal, (22) Jamanpada, (23) Malanpada.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.

Dharampur (Prant Ramnagar),
28th February, 1922.
C12318

BY THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRES

SCHOLARSHIP IN CHEMISTRY FOR SPECIAL TECHNICAL WORK.

No. C—2179—(1) Applications are invited for Government Scholarships in Chemistry.

(2) The total number of scholarships open is three.

(3) Scholarships will be tenable for one year in India and be renewable for a further period of one year, if the work done is approved and conduct is satisfactory.

If the scholarship is resigned in either year, the scholar will be liable to refund all payments already made to him during that year.

(4) Applications are specially invited from B.Scs. with Chemistry as the principal subject, but consideration will also be given to applicants who are adequately grounded in Chemistry, Physics and some Mathematics and who may be able to do useful investigations of the character desired. Candidates appearing for this year's final B.Sc. examination may apply as the scholarships will not be awarded till the results of this examination are announced.

(5) Preference will be given to candidates who have had industrial experience or who have prospects of industrial employment on the termination of their scholarship. Candidates without industrial experience should not be more than 23 years of age; those with approved industrial experience should not be more than 26 years of age.

(6) Candidates are required to specify the Institute in which the work will be performed and the kind of investigation which will be carried out or the special type of additional training which is desired. The final selection of the Institute at which the student will work will be made, however, by the Director of Industries.

(7) Scholarships will be worth Rs. 75 per mensem for the first year and Rs. 85 per mensem for the second, if renewed. In special cases, scholars will be eligible for grants for their purchase of special apparatus, etc.

(8) Candidates should give a statement of College career and recommendations from two persons under whom they have studied. They should submit a statement as to the work proposed to be done. Forms of application which may be obtained from the undersigned must be received at latest by the 31st of March 1922.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

Bombay, 27th February, 1922.
C12306

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for the undermentioned articles will be given by Public Auction on 25-5-22 at 3 p.m. in the Husur Office at Dharampur.

Detailed information can be had from the Forest Department of the State on application.

1. Bamboos.
2. Timber, other than teakwood such as Saddo, Kher, Tanach, etc.
3. Charcoal.
4. Honey.
5. Catechuc.
6. Asindra and Timri leaves.
7. Minor Forest products.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
C12266

NOTICE.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the Garden Party at Government House on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, 1922, will enter by the Lower Gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the Upper Gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Garden Party will also be by the Lower Gate.

2. On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure, as carriages come up, the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers allotted to them.

5. Guests coming in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the Lower Drive.

(Sd.) W. C. HOLMAN,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 1st March, 1922.
C12317

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of opium for each shop separately in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of nine months commencing from 1st April, 1922, and ending on 31st December, 1922, will be sold by Public Auction at the Old Custom House Building near the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. (Standard Time) on Friday, the 10th March, 1922.

2. A number of licenses for the retail sale in the Town and Island of Bombay of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Majum, etc.), prepared from "Hemp" as defined in section 3 (9) of the Bombay Akbhari Act V of 1878 as subsequently amended, for the period of nine months commencing from 1st April 1922, and ending on 31st December, 1922, will also be sold by Public Auction immediately after the above sales are over on 10th.

3. The conditions of sale and forms of licenses, etc., can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1922.
C12252

THE JAMANDAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th day of March 1922, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September 1921.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Ordinary Shares.
4th.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September 1922 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st March to 17th March 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th February, 1922.
R3036

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1803 of 1918.

V. L. FERNANDES .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
1. V. M. NAVRATNA and 2. KRISHNARAO V. VARTAK. .....Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the movable property of the abovenamed defendants advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant will be proceeded with on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1922, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of the abovenamed 2nd defendant at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort.

For further particulars vide the Proclamation dated the 6th day of February, 1922, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 16th February 1922, and the "Indu Prakash" of the 1st instant respectively.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C12284

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Order V, Rule 20.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V, Act V of 1908.)
Civil Suit No. 505 of 1921.

IN THE COURT OF THE SMALL CAUSES AT SOHAGPUR.

Babu Gajadharpershad Jaiseval, Pleader of Sohagpur ..... Plaintiff.
versus
The Manager, Union Trading Company ..... Defendant.
Claim for Rs. 40.

To
The Manager,
Union Trading Company, Bombay.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 40, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 6th day of March, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23rd day of February, 1922.

S. C. C. JUDGE.

Notice.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.
C12320

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1457 of 1921.

ABDUL SATAR HAJI ABDUL REHMAN NAKHUDA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Share Broker on the Bombay Stock Exchange within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BULAKHIDAS TRIBHUWANDAS and CHANDULAL BULAKHIDAS, trading in partnership in Shares, gold, etc., under the name and style of Chandulal Bulakhidas at Chunam Kiln Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 13th day of October, 1921, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 18209-5-8 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof such costs to include the costs of the application for raising the attachment before judgment made by the defendants on the 31st day of May, 1921, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date thereof till payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 20th day of April, 1921, certain moveable property consisting of cupboards, Iron Safes, 1 clock wooden chairs, round table top marble, picture frames, one sofa, Handees, a typewriting machine, a small glass show case containing toys, a writing table tins glass jars, bundles of silk thread, two boxes of samples of gold thread, a packet of tiny loose pearls, etc. was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1922, at the hour of 4 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of sale, dated the 20th day of January, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction in the residence of the abovenamed dependents at Bheady Bazar Road without the Fort, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs of the suit and costs of this and previous execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJEE DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12323

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Limited letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of THAKORDAS MATHURADAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Money-lender, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) KANACHANLAL THAKORDAS, (2) RAMANLAL THAKORDAS, (3) BHAGWANDAS THAKORDAS, all of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Money-lenders, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of limited letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 18th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 20th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C12319

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHOP BOOT.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Mortgagee in possession Mr. Dalichand Govindjee Mehta and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Karim Hassum and Co., all the stock in trade of Messrs. Karim Hassum and Co.'s shop alias The Imperial Foot Wear Situate at 79, New Churni Road.

The above stock contains very large lots of Gent's, Ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes also furniture such as chairs, cupboards, Mandlies, Tables, Benches as well as Rubberhills, Boots and shoes laces, Buckles, boot polishes, etc., etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE TEXTILE AND LEATHER GOODS.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY the 4th March, at 10 a.m. at the Surplus Stores Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Bullogh Mills) De Lisle Road, Parel by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers under orders from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, of very large lots of:—

Linen Stable bags, Ration bags, Holdalls, Tooth Sticks, Grey Woollen Mittens, Holdalls for bedding, Nensooks, Khaki Imitation and white serge, Fleecy lining, Drab Serge, Pyjama cloth, Union cloth, Towelling cloth, Khaki black white and grey tapes, Navars, Khaki Cotton webbing Dammered Calico, flannel belts, velvet caps, woolen jackets, mosquitto nets, woolen pants, spinepads, waiste coats, New regals, shoulder pads, cotton pyjamas, khaki Sunshades, flannel shirts, ration bags, pith hats, cotton shirts, putties, flannel vests, Heal tips, tiptoe boots, cotton and flannel drawers, mattress cases, Helmets curtain, Salohets, Kamarbands, pillow cases, Bolsters, Slip bolster mattress and pillow cases, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 2 days of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods, apply to the Controller (Sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ENGINEERING MACHINERY AND TOOLS AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

Auction sale of large lots of portable Ascetyline Lamps, Axels, Arm Baths, Bath Tubs, Bamboos, Bellows, Belting, Large Blow lamp Barbed wire (Rusty) Bare Copper wire (Electrical) all gauges, Bolts and Nuts, Copper Lotas, Cable picketing and measuring chains, Corn Crushers, thin cord, Meat Choppers, Transport Carts (bodies and componenets), Rubbish Carts, Clocks Cells, Crucibles, Canvas Chaggels, loose die tins Diet tins with hotwater Pans Diving apparatus complete, Dairy boilers Dust Bins Electric wire in Reels, E. W. Feeding Cups, Zinc boot warmer, Fish kettles, Fire Bricks, Felloes wheels spokes, Felt Numdahs Felt Covers (water Bottles) Grid irons, Rubber and Canvas hose pipes (with couplings) Horse clippers machine, Horse Shoes, Horse shoes nails window Hooks fastners, Steel Hinges 3" Head Ropes, Harness of various kinds, Heliograph parts, hand shaping machines, Helves of various kinds Hoop Iron, Iron pegs, Iron staples, Bronchial Infusers, Insecticide (Napthalim paste), Iron grids, Jumpers Tea Kettles, Camp ovel Kettles, Kedge anchors Ladders ladles, Leather Cuttings, Lamps and lanterns, all leather Bone aluminium buttons, Indian Latrins, leather bags, Leather ammunition Carrier, Leather belts, Leather Cases, Tent Lanterns, Lamps parts, Mallots melting pots, miscellaneous Domestic Utencils, good and Bad Newar, Numdahs, paper make number tickets, stuffed panels, pack Saddles, Baking Poms, packing Cases, Pantoons, pipe screwing machine, pipes ten tons G. I. Flanged, porcelain fittings, portable Engines Manilla rope, Rubber tubing, Rubber sheets Rat traps, Erecting Bycycle wheels stands, Canvas top stools, G. I. Scoops, saddles, Tin scrap, mixed metal scrap, cast Iron scrap, Lead scrap, Showels Spades, Sewing machines sheepswool stuffing Spanners, Old steam Boilers, Sheer legs (not boiler and parts), Surveying poles, Surveying instruments, Stretchers, Tool Boxes, Iron Tyres Tanks Telegraph Paper, Telegraph Keys Tin Lids, Tin buckets, Tin kettles, Tin tubs, Tin Boxes, Tin pots, Tin Basins, Timber Sheesham planks and Baulks Timber Teak planks and Baulks, Tin oil cans, Tin measures, Tin bedpans, Tin Urinals, Tin Stomach warmers, Tripods, Brass weight Iron weight, parts of wooden carts, Zinc water Bottles, Water heaters with stand, Telegraph wooden Poles, water proof canvas Bags W. I. Piping 6", 4" 3" and other sizes, as also Engineering Machinery and tools such as:—materials for Bale shearing plant, Coalshoot four cylinder Engine, Hack saw machine, Refrigerators and Brine Pumps, Marine Engine, Steam winch, steam windless 2 Locos. No. 3 and 9, steering Engine, Fumigators, Petrol Engine Crank case with Shaft 6 cylinder Petrol Engine, Slings chains Grab, Hay Presses, Beaters with handles, Door hinges, galvanised hooks, Door Bolts, galvanised screws, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th March and THURSDAY, the 9th March 1922 at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods at the Surplus Stores Depot, at Haji Bunder Sewree, by order of the Controller (sales).

A deposit of 50 per cent wil be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (sales) at his offices at New Customs House, Ballard Pier the undersigned.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS RANGOON MOULMIEN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand.

About 300 tons Rangoon Moulmien selected first class Teak Squares.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 COILS BRIGHT IRON WIRE, 82 BAGS PACONY ROOTS AND 9 CASES CREAM, CAMPHOR ICE AND GRAMOPHONE PINS.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort,

By order of the Bank concerned
30 coils Bright Ironwire wg 1½ tons.
Also by order of B. P. Gharda Esq., Liquidator for the Bombay Export, Import and Manufacturing Co., Ld., in Liquidation.
82 bags Pacony Roots,
6 cases creams,
1 case Camphor Ice.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Marine Lines very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Devji Canji and Co. rich cut glassware, porcelainware and platedware, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb waiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, electric hall and table lamps fancy bronze figures with electric lamps chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, chinese, ebony wood carved furniture, fancy cabinets table ornaments, rich water colours in frames, one sweet tone abemised cottage piano by Rose, single bedsteads Almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables glass door book cases, hat stands meat safes, utensils etc., etc. The property of Albert Raymond, Esq. Catalogues are published and the property on views.

On SUNDAY, the 5th March 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Pier, New Custom Houses very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved furniture by Maple, Lazarus, Roberts and Wimbridge, such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, teapoys, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screens fancy cabinets, figures, ornaments, flower pots, writing tables, glass door book-cases English brass bedsteads, English almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash, hand tables dressing chest of drawers, reclinging sofas, card tables, meatsafes, ice box, filters, aluminium utensils, etc. etc. The property of J. A. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E. Collector of Customs, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FOR SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL-OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES CYLINDER, DOFFER, STRIPPING AND BURNISHING FILLET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co., Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Manilal Varajlal and Co., now trading in the name of the United Mill Stores Trading Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following:—

4 rolls cylinder fillet in all 1,100 feet 2 in.
5 rolls doffer fillets in all 875 feet 1¼in.
6 rolls stripping fillet 960 feet 1¼in.
6 rolls burnishing fillets 960 feet 1¼in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STRIPED SHIRTING, MERCERISED POPLINS, DYED POPLINS.

Pursuant to the decree made in Suit No. 5213 of 1921 (Eastern Bank, Ltd. vs. Messrs. Royal Union Co.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. Royal Union Co.:—

7 cases dyed Poplins each 20 pieces.
3 cases stripe shirtings each 40 pieces.
5 cases dyed mercerised Poplins.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBERS, PLANKS, BEAMS, RAFTERS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 468 of 1920 (Mansen vs. Ramdas and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Dwarkadas Lalubhai's property at the corner of Null Bazar and Kika Street, the following:—

One lot of timber, wooden window frames, planks, beams, rafters, small wooden blocks of assorted sizes, old windows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 English dog cart new 4 wheels with harness fitted with vickle plate.
1 Ranzoori "Pegeoo" fast.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 3rd March 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1922 at 2-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7 and 11, case No. 10, Mazagon Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 F. P. BALES OF OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, 4th March, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon Tank Bunder in Port Trust Grain Depot Shed No. O by order of Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhovandas and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned.

300 F. P. Bales Oomra Fine Cotton Delivery Orders Nos. 1512; 1513; 1514.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th March, 1922, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, etc.

2 Bales Goat skin ex- Daryakhan to Colaba Inv. 1 R.R. 137 of 24-7-21, consigned by Fayal khan to Rahimtulla Khan.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

VORA AND CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Household and Durable Teakwood and Blackwood Old and New furniture. Valuable Goldwrist watches, Gramophones with Records, Fireproof safe, Electric Lamps Carpets, etc., etc.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND OTHER BUYERS.

Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned High Class Rich furniture, etc., etc. at their Auction Room, 72, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.)

1 Fireproof safe, size 28 by 24-22 inch.

Furniture comprising of High Class Tapestry and Leather lined Drawing Room sets, Drawing Room Cabinets, Iron and Wooden Bedsteads Cupboard for records, Bentwood chair Arm and armless chair, Dumbwaiters, sliding dinning table, Table for office use, Partitions Chesterfield Chairs, Dumbwaiters Dressing chest of drawers, Electric fans A. C. and D. C. current Electric Table and Hanging Lamps Primus stoves, etc., eac.

1 Lot Electric and other renowned makers, Gold wrist watches, will be sold into lots to suit the customers.

3 Rich small and large carpets of good make.

1 sweet-tuned Gramophone with Records.

Property of one Private Jeweller.

Jewellery set in Diamonds Emeralds, Pearls, etc., such as Rings Necklaces, etc., etc., will be sold into Lots to suit the customers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the Lots being knocked down and goods should be removed within two days from the date of sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HIGH CLASS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY ORDER.

On SUNDAY, the 5th March 1922, at Sandhurst road, Morarji Goculdas, Building in shop of Messrs. Lall Bros. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of Dumb waiters Tea Tables, Cabinet, Chesterfield Chairs Easychairs, Single and Double Almyrahs Dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys arm and armless chairs, Ladies, writing tables high Tapestry and leather lined drawing room suits, side Boards, Electric Lamps etc., etc. One fireproof safe size 28 x 22 x 24, 3 high Class Carpets, one sweet tuned Gramophone with records.

The furniture is on view at the above address.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the Lots being knocked down.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1922.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of decent High Class and Household Furniture by John Roberts, Wambridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard Old Carved Blackwood Furniture Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Palmstands, Plateware Glassware, Crockery, Carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 5th March, 1922, at Cooperage opp. Bandstand in Meher Mansions at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumwaiters, Tea Tables, Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Highly Carved Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Old Blackwood carved furniture Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Ice Box Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of G. Tweedle Esq., of Army and Navy.

Property of another gentleman.

1 Two Seater Richard Brazier Car with lamps, hood, paint, etc. in tip top condition and perfect running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSES AT MAHALAXMI RACE COURSE ON SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH 1922 AT 8 A.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th March 1922 at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on Mahalaxmi Race Course. The following Race Horses —

Bismark Cairo, Top Notch, Ferry Boat Tankard, Lutchman, Gunny, Jupiter.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1922.

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE

Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines, Rice hullers, Shafting Pulleys, Oils, Belting, etc.

Eruch D. Engineer & Coy
334 Two Tanks, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
Cinematinee at 6-30: p. m.
"A Twilight Baby"
"JOSHUA JEWT'S ROMANCE"
At 9-30 p. m.
The World Famous magicians and Illusionists
SINOR CHEFALO
and
Signorina Polermo.
Assisted by their own Company of 10 Artistes in
"The Garden of Mystery"
Positively the most Elaborate Scenic novelty ever presented on any stage.

THE EMPIRE,
TO-DAY, FRIDAY 3rd MARCH
AT 6-30 p. m. only.
SUN., and FRIDAY.
AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE IMMIGRANT"
"THE IMM GRANT"
One big roar from start to finish.
SEVERAL OTHER COMEDIES
and
The SCHAU SCHAU TROUPE of CHINESE ACROBATS.
N. B. Owing to the Boxing Tournament To-Night there will be only one performance at 6-30.

THE EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8-30
TO-NIGHT AT 8-30
TO-NIGHT AT 8-30
A HIGH CLASS
Boxing Tournament.
under the patronage of capt. Wilfred A. Egerton C. M. G. R. N. H. M. S. "Southampton"
All contests will be fought under National Sporting Club Rules.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.,

THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 3rd March
AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p m
FUN FRIDAY PROGRAMME
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE CURE"
"THE CURE"
One Big Roar From Start to Finish.
SEVERAL OTHER COMEDIES,
Finish the Week with a Big Laugh at the Empress.

THE "STAR"
To-night and This Week
A Marvel of Science
"The Invisible Ray"
"The Invisible Ray"
"The Invisible Ray"
FURTHER THREE EPISODES
Episode 11th. "THE DYNAMITERS"
" 12th "AVENGED"
" 13th "THE MANIAC"
together with
The latest Tropical Budget and A Screeming Comic.
FULL ORCHESTRA PLAYING IN OUR 7 and 10-30 shows daily.
4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 Saturday and Sunday extra Matinee at 3-30.
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.

COMING! COMING! COMING!
1. "JOSEPH and H'S ELEVEN BROTHERS"
A splendid Scenic version of a Religious story from the Old Testament.
2. "REDEMPTION OF MARY MAGDALENE"
Most touching, and pathetic! New Testament.
3. "THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN"
(A Big Human Interest Drama—A society picture.)
4. "THE WHIRLWIND"
(World's Greatest Wonder Serial, featuring the celebrated Star CHARLES HUTCHISON, America's death-defying Hero of dare-devil deeds)
Etc. Etc. Etc.
"THE STAR CINEMA"
Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
POPULAR PRICES

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Co
Founded by Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
Saturday 4th March at 8-30 p.m.
Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha
Sunday 5th March at 3 p.m.
Sanyasacha Sansar
Proprietors { V. B. P. / S. N. C.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and FIFTH WEEK
APATHE SERIAL
Hair Raising Hazards! Spine-tingling stunts! Throbbing thrill!
A HIGH POWERED SERIAL WITH JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
IN
"The Sky Ranger"
Episode 11. THE SEETHING POOL.
" 12. THE WHIRLING MANACE
TOM SANTSCHI
IN
"SAGE BRUSH MUSKETEERS"
The most powerful western drama in 2 part, much sparkling comedy in the picture as well as thrithing a tion
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10.30 p. m. Saturday and Bank holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE MAJESTIC
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30. p m.
ONE WEEK MORE!!!
THE KOHINOOR MARVEL
SATI TORAL
A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the ancient true history of Kathiawar
COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!
NEXT WEEK NEXT WEEK!!!
A New Thundering super serial
VANISHING——TRAILS
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM

THE
Alexandra Cinema
BELLASIS ROAD,
near BYCULLA CLUB.
TO-NIGHT.
THE VULTURE'S CLAW
This production was taken in the most picturesque places of Italy and France,
COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!
NEXT WEEK!!!
VANISHING TRAILS
A new Thundering super serial Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM.

LAST DAY OF THE WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present this week a splendid Goldwyn Comedy. Drama
"NEARLY MARRIED"
6 Reels—7000 feet featuring
Madge Kennedy
in a delightful social picture, of "Marriage Under Difficulty"
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

LAST DAY OF THE SECOND WEEK!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this week the Second Week's instalment of Episodes 3-4-5 and 6——eight parts 10000 feet of their powerful Supreme Serial
"The Mystery Mind"
Featuring the Popular Star
J. ROBERT PAULINE
To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema.
(Sandhurst Road).

STEEL BEAMS
Geo. Service & Co.
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Feb. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York March	18 44
" " " May	18 14
" " " July	17 44
" " " Oct.	16 70
Spot Cotton at New York	18 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 15
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 06
Futures at New Orleans July	16 71
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	63 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb 28th.

Months. To-day's Prices.

Mar.	18 34
May	18 24
July	17 48
Oct.	16 78

Futures at New York

Liverpool, Feb. 28th.

Months. To-day's Prices.

Mar.	9 69
May	9 97
July	9 98
Oct.	9 63

Indian Daily, M.U.O.C.S., Liverpool.

London, Feb 28th

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 3/8 Quiet
Spot Gold	£ 4/13/0 Quiet
Spot Silver Spot	32 1/2 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 27th.

Rates 3 p/c.	3%
Spot Silver spot	32 1/2
" 2 months hence	32 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver—China selling	Quiet.
Spot Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day & 3 months loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p/c since 16th instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 28th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	46 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	144 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£ 20
Tone Better feeling.	
SAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net Mar.-Apl buyers	36/6
Months May-Aug. Done and Sellers	38

New York, Feb. 28th.

Demand Bills	4 42 80

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 28th.

On London in Paris	48 48
In Germany	1200 00
In Italy	84 10

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 68
Christiania	26 61
Amsterdam	11 84
Switzerland	22 59

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 27th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE. 64 lbs. Jan. Feb. Paid	59/3
CARLETTA RUSSO 64 lbs. Jan.-Feb buyers	58/9
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Feb. Paid	58/3
Tone:—Firm.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 1/6
Hongkong	£ 106
National	£ 33

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fair spore usual Bold	Nominal
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar.	£ 21 1/6
Tone of Linseed:— Steady.	
Cottonseed, Bombay ... and delivered per ton Feb.-Mar buyers	£ 9 1/2
Paris Rapeseed:—Feb.-Mar Paid	£ 16 3 4
Linseed, Argentine Feb.-Mar. Nominal	£ 19 3/4
Tone:—Fairly steady.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 61
Standard Copper (3 M. D.	£ 59 3/4
Copper Sticks	£ 62
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1 6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 2.

To-day Reuter reports a fall of 16 points in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened for Fully good ing. Broach April-May at Rs. 409½ and eased to Rs. 407. It then improved to Rs. 413 on Jobber buying and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 412. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 413. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 413 and after touching Rs. 412 closed at Rs. 415. Fine ng. Oomra March opened at Rs. 338 and fluctuating by a rupee or two remained Rs. 337½ at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 353 eased to Rs. 349½ and improved to Rs. 354½ at 4 p.m. F.G. ng. Bengal March, was Rs. 295 and Rs. 305 for May nominal.

Our market far ready cotton remained easier yesterday. About 4,000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 3 p.m.

Bombay Mar 2nd

Fully Good Broach April/May	417
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	295
" " " May	304
Fine Oomra March	330
" " May	348

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 2nd

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	413
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	295
" " " May	304
Fine M. G. Oomra March	33
" " " May	353

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay Mar. 2nd.

Description	Super Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	330	300	280	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	350	325	290	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	360	335	310	
M. G. Central P. No. 2	350	340	315	
M. G. Southerns				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Mar 1922.

Cotton	9,730 Bales
Wheat	1,901 "
Linseed	9,384 "
Rapeseed	9,368 "
Ghee	5,8 9 "
Poppy	481 "
Groundnuts	2,078 "
Sarsopee	2,1 9 "
Rice	9,861 "
Kyrabullocks	2,23 "
Cottonseed	33,13 "
Mowrapeed	80
Jowar	1,017 "
Bajri	847 "
Gram	18 "
Barley	139 "
Sugar	5,763 "
Coal	3,104 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-3
Bars Gold forward 27-14-6
Bars Gold. 2nd settlement 27-13-6
Bars Silver ready 28-6
Bars Silver 1st settlement 28-1
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 27-11

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/16
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/16
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 7/32
Tone of Exchange—Quiet.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 309
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 323
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 313
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 158½
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 159
London Gold ready sh 93-3
London Silver ready d 32-6
London Silver forward d 31-10
Tone of Silver—Quiet China sold, India brought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.44
French Exchange Frcs 48.10
Swiss Exchange Frcs 22.70
Belgium Exchange Frcs 51.00
German Exchange Mrks 1000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58
3 per cent War Loan 98
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 98/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1926 103
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1876 98
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1920 98

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 82
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 84 1/
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 98 15/
Consols 2 1/2 %	£ 55 1/
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64
Govt. Securities 3 %	52 1/
Indian 7 p/c. Loan	£ 106

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	11 1/
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar	7 7
Foreign of Coal Carried to Bombay	22
Tone:—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawapore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	16/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/-
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	18/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/7 1/2
" " " " Karachi Sellers	19/10 1/2
Tone:—Sellers are reserved.	

If your Kidneys had Windows!

YOU WOULD SEE THAT KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER AND STOMACH DISORDERS, INFLUENZA, CATARRH, BACKACHE, LANGUOR, ETC., ARE DIRECTLY CAUSED BY ACIDS AND OTHER BLOOD IMPURITIES.

"Trying to get rid of the ailments without purifying the blood is merely wasting time", says

W. G. EAST.
Cambridge Coach for 30 years.

It is a universally admitted and easily probable fact that the various organic or other ills and weaknesses are directly due to toxins, germs, acids, or other impurities.

If you could only look into your kidneys and see the havoc wrought by Uric Acid and other poisons.

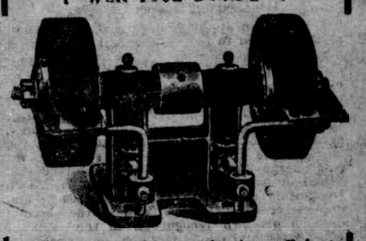
For instance, uric acid causes, gout, sciatica, neuritis, etc., whereas stomach acids cause dyspepsia. In fact, most other ailments—ranging all the way from tuberculosis to a common cold—have demonstrably been traced to blood impurities, some also deaths of one kind or another. When diseases reach a dangerously advanced stage physicians combat the poisons in various ways, such as by using serums of anti-toxins, but the better way is to act before these become necessary. Everyone should thoroughly purify the blood occasionally by stimulating the liver, cleaning the kidneys, and washing out the intestines so there will be no breeding places from which the diseases germs can be absorbed into the blood. Trying to relieve pain or arrest the progress of a disease without finding the blood and system of the poisons and impurities which form the direct cause is like trying to get rid of smoke without putting out the fire. Prove this for yourself by getting from your chemist a supply of an inexpensive refined compound known by the registered name Ai-ka Saltrates (powder form). Drink a level teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of plain water. After repeating this treatment for two or three days see how quickly your pains and ailments disappear as a plainly noticeable improvement in your health, vitality, and disease-resisting power takes place.

The Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupsalchand, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-21, "The Heavens UNVEILED has well-paid me.

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for one year, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Shiva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Re 1. The premier astrological Bureau Chidambaram, Tanjore District.

"CHAMPION"
POWER TOOL GRINDERS.



No. 50. An inexpensive but efficient and reliable Power Grinder for shop use. Furnished complete with adjustable tool rests and two grinding wheels, each 6 by 1¼ inches, one coarse and one fine. Length of arbor, 11 inches. Arbor to table, 6 inches. Bearings 2¾ by 2 inches. Pulleys 2½ by 2 inches. Weight 22 pounds. As sketch.

Rs. 65-0 each.

The Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS.
CHAOPATI.....BOMBAY.
Telegr: "Automotive."

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 06
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1939 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 06

SHARES.

The Market closed strong in several scrips owing to the speculative buying parchases. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1235, Indian Bank., Central 33/8xd., Tata Bank 1,75 and Eastern 95.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 200, Alliance 350, Apollo 80xd., Bombay 100, Bombay New, Bradbury 100, Century 500, Com. India 200, Comm. Land 200, Cooke 200, Crescent 500, Currimboy 100, David 1100, Elphinstone 142/8, Fazulbhoy 1075, Finlay 1250, Globe 200 Pfd., Greaving 250, Ind. Malwa 95, 8, Jamshed Pfd. Jeejeebhoy 1050 Jehangir 300, Madhavrao 250, Manchersha 2500, Meyer Sassoon 375, New Great 825, New City 725, Pabani 865, Pearls 1105, Phoenix 995, Planet 270, Shahpurji 347/8, Simplex 725, Swan 1135, Standard 2400xd., Tarachand 4975, Tata Mill 1250n, Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 670, Ah. Elec. 150, Alcock 600, B. Burma 305, B. Burma N. I. 145pc., Bc. Burma Pet 9/16d., Bundi cement 29, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Ord. 237/8xd., Katni Defd. 115xd., New India 18, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord 63/13, Tata Iron Defd 340, Tata Iron N. Ord 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 300, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 63/8, Scindia Steam 7/9.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

ALLEGED SOCIAL BOYCOIT.

Timmappa Keshav Pai and others—Petitioners.
Vs.
Vithal Manjunath Pai—Opponent.
(Before Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Coyajee.)

This was an extraordinary application to the High Court to set aside certain proceedings pending in the court of Mr. M. V. Kamat, Magistrate and 1st class Magistrate of Honawar.

The facts are briefly these. On 31st Jan. 1922 the opponent, who is the acting Patel of Balkur in Honawar Taluka filed a complaint in the court of Mr. M. V. Kamat against the Petitioners who are five out of eleven members of the Congress Committee of Balkur. The complaint was to the following effect:—"With the object of intimidating me into giving up charge of the Patelship passed a resolution to boycott me in all ways at a big non-co-operation meeting held on the 15th or Jan. 1922. The accused published this resolution in the villages of Balkur, Heggar and Mannige. On the 20th of the same month, I requested my family priest Trivikram Bhat to officiate at two shraddhas which were to be performed in my house. He told me that as I had taken charge of the Patelship the Congress Committee had put a boycott on me until I gave up the office. Hence he did not come. Besides this, the boatman Biliya refused to ply his boat for hire for me. In this manner, the accused threatened to cause loss to me if I did not give up the duties of the Patil of Balkur and have thus committed offences under sections 189 and 506 of the I. P. C."

The President and two members of the Congress Committee cited by the complainant as witnesses stated that no resolution had ever been passed at any meeting to boycott the complainant. The priest and boatman referred to in the complaint denied having refused to serve the complainant. Notwithstanding, the trial Magistrate framed a charge under s. 506 I. P. C. and called on the accused to enter on their defence.

The accused thereupon made this application to quash the proceedings on the ground that, assuming the truth of the allegations of the complainant, no offence was made out.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar for the petitioners urged that the declaration of a special boycott did not constitute criminal intimidation as defined in s. 503 I. P. C. and that the prosecution would serve no purpose beyond harassing the accused.

Per Curiam:—Why do you want us to interfere at this stage. If there is nothing in the case, the Magistrate might acquit you.

Answer:—We seek to avoid the harassment of an illegal prosecution. The case has gone on for over a month.

Per Curiam:—At that rate, the accused in almost every case might come up to us and ask us to quash spending proceedings. We interfere only in exceptional cases. In convenience to the accused is no ground for interference.

Their Lordships ejected the application without saying anything as to the merits of the law-points raised.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the applicant.

FOR REDUCING BAIL.

APPLICATION GRANTED.

Khusru N. Banaji.
Vs.
The King-Emperor.
Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Justice Coyajee.

This was an application presented on behalf of the accused to reduce the bail

The accused was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Khanna, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to take his trial on charge of cheating the Bank of Bombay in respect of cheques of a large amount. There was a second charge against the accused along with another man, arising out of the same transaction and the accused was committed to the sessions for this charge also. He was ordered to be released on bail in the first case on his own recognition in the sum of Rs. 10,000 and one surety of Rs. 25,000; and in the second case on his own recognition in the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 and one surety for Rs. 25,000.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that he did not object to the order in the first case and the applicant had signed his own recognisance for Rs. 1,000,00 and also found one surety for Rs. 25,000. He was also willing to give his own recognisance in the sum ordered in the second case, but it was impossible for him to find another surety for Rs. 25,000. The accused would be tried in the first case and if convicted, there would be no necessity for bail in the second case. If he was acquitted the second case would be tried immediately. The case had gone on for 14 months before the Magistrate, and the accused had appeared regularly before the court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments granted the application saying that there was no necessity for a surety in the second case. The accused's own recognisance was sufficient.

Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Co. appeared for the applicant.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, C.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., on relief, to act as Commissioner, Southern Division, vice Mr. F. M. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.B.E., I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, C.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S.

Eight months leave (first sixty days' privilege leave, remainder furlough) to Captain G. N. Vansittart, Adjutant, Bombay Body Guard, with effect from the forenoon of 25th February, 1922.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted, with effect from 7th October, 1921, to Mr. Framroze Burjorji Tata substantive pro tempore Chief Examiner of Accounts, Income Tax Office, Bombay, was extended by one month.

Mr. A. H. Dracup to act, in addition to his own duties, as Collector of Ahmednagar, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar, is granted, with effect from 15th February, 1922, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for fifteen days.

Mr. G. N. Atre, District Deputy Collector, Poona, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him by one month and fifteen days.

Mr. S. Ghulam Mahomed Mir Mahomed, Deputy Collector in Sind, is granted, with effect from 2nd August, 1921, privilege leave for six months combined with leave on half average pay for three months.

Mr. Mahadev Narayan Hulyal to act as District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

The period of the privilege leave granted to Mr. N. K. Vachha, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was extended by one month.

Hon. Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty, to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, and Reporter General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay, vice Mr. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce for the Presidency of Bombay, is granted, with effect from 7th April, 1922, or the subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. W. J. Ingham, Instructor to the Normal Class and Superintendent of Workshops, College of Engineering, Poona, to act as Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the College in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave or Mr. Kirpal Singh or pending further orders.

Mr. Kirpal Singh, Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted furlough on half average salary from the date on which he availed himself of it up to the commencement of the college summer vacation of 1922, with permission to affix the vacation to it.

Major P. K. Gilroy, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., to act as Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M. (Aber.). I.M.S., pending further orders.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The Committee forwarded a letter from Mr. K. J. Dastoor dated the 20th February to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of remarks stating that they are the residents of several buildings situated along the road on the south-west side of Frere Bridge, Grant Road; that they have to take a long and tedious walk along the side of the bridge before they can go over it as there is no ladder provided on the side of the bridge as at the Byculla, Falkland Road and Elphinstone Road Bridges; that by the recent widening of the bridge, this side road has been made narrower and being screened by a portion of the southern wall of the bridge is freely fouled by the public; that the west end of the road is used as dumping ground for the night refuse which emits obnoxious stench; that there is a brothel on the road and that frequently after dusk the road is blocked up by motors and carriages of visitors to the brothel and becomes dangerous for ladies and children to pass through as it is unlighted. Requesting that a ladder may be provided to the bridge by the Municipality for which there is an opportune time now that the bridge is being reconstructed.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said that he did not think any remarks of the Commissioner were necessary in the present case. The lane in question was not a private one.

The Chairman said that any way they should send the letter to the Commissioner for his remarks.

After disposing of other business, the Committee adjourned.

An Ahmedabad message states that Government had started four primary schools in September last for providing education to the children of such as did not like to send their children to Municipal schools. These schools are amalgamated from to-day with the Municipal schools. (A. P.)

AFFAIRS IN BARABANKI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter published by you in your issue dated the 7th February, under the heading Affairs in Barabanki. Your correspondent states that a Government Communique contained information absolutely untrue. He has not specified any details and it is only necessary to say that this Communique was based throughout on the most authentic information. He has in his letter made definite allegations in respect of a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Barabanki which was published in the leading papers of the United Provinces and I am in a position to supply you with the Deputy Commissioner's answer to these allegations. I beg that you will do the local administration justice by publishing this letter:—

"In the first place the writer states that the trouble began on the 23rd November, 1921, when nine men were arrested on a charge of rioting. The writer overlooks a disgraceful speech made on the 17th November at a public meeting at Barabanki, attended by some 2000 people when one Saidur Rahman called upon the persons present to say whether they were ready to murder the Deputy Commissioner as well as the Europeans in station under certain conditions. Saidur Rahman has since been convicted under section 124A at Fyzabad and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

As regards the riot case which the correspondent describes as a peaceful hartal without any violence being used, the Deputy Commissioner points out that Mr. Majumdar, the Headmaster of the Government High school who was a witness of the riot, immediately reported the facts to the Inspector of Schools as well as to the Deputy Commissioner and stated that the boys were roughly handled by the picketers. He called on the Deputy Commissioner the following day and produced 2 boys whose clothes had been torn by the so-called peaceful picketers and further reported that some boys had been forcibly restrained from entering the school and were actually picked up and carried away, others had their books snatched from them.

A case of riot was accordingly registered and a full enquiry made by the Superintendent of Police assisted by a leading Mussalman Vakil at the school on the 20th November. At that enquiry the head master, another master and 9 of the school boys as well as two private persons made detailed statements regarding the force used by the picketrs.

The case was tried on the 25th and 26th November by Rai Brij Lal Sahib, the senior Deputy Magistrate of the district after examining 9 witnesses for the prosecution, two only of whom were police officials.

It is no doubt true that when the case came to court, only two school boys dared to give evidence for the prosecution but all the greater credit is due to them for their fearlessness in telling the truth inspite of intimidation.

The writer states that five other Congress and Khilafat workers were sent to jail under section 108 Cr. P.C. These accused persons were notorious fire-brands, two of whom were previous jail-birds, while one of the five was released on apology before his case was completed.

As regards the events between the 7th and the 10th of January, it is perfectly correct that there was not a single case of actual violence used by the volunteers but the writer apparently ignores the abusive language and incitements to violence made by the volunteers at the time of their arrest. His further statement that the Hindu volunteers also came out is quite incorrect. During these four days not a single Hindu volunteer came out in procession. It is quite possible that they may been looking on and joining in the "jails" but none wore volunteer badges or offered themselves for arrest.

The story about an ekkawala refusing to take Mr. Muhammad Hussain Vakil and being thereupon arrested under section 55 of Criminal Procedure Code is absolutely incorrect. As a matter of fact Mr. Muhammad Husain Vakil was provided with an ekka without any difficulty and no ekkawala was arrested in spite of the activities of volunteers in doing their best to prevent ekkawalas from conveying the prisoners to jail.

No ekkawala was challaned by the police between the 4th and the 17th of January.

As regards the reasons given for the suspension of practice by 11 vakils on the 19th of January the Deputy Commissioner of Barabanki had merely mentioned in his report that the report of the incident at Sitapur probably influenced some of the Hindu Vakils to suspend their practice. As a matter of fact this rumour, which is founded on fact, did reach the civil court that morning, and was actually brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner by a vakil practising in the civil court.

The Deputy Commissioner since reports that 9 of the 11 Hindu pleaders who had temporarily suspended their practice, have now resumed their practice including the writer of the letter to your esteemed paper. "Yours, etc.

I. E. GOUDGE.
PUBLICITY COMMISSIONER U. P.
Lucknow Feb. 25.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO MR. PECHEY.

The presentation of a farewell address to Mr. W. F. Pechey, General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Bombay, was made by the subordinate staff on the 24th ult. After stating the various services rendered Mr. Pechey for the wellbeing of the staff under him, the address concluded:—

"But the greatest and far reaching boon you have conferred on us is the part of your sincere and successful efforts in opening out the doors of the appointments in the Superior Grade in the Traffic Department to your Indian Subordinates. And we are quite confident that this and other concessions so nobly inaugurated by you will continue to be enjoyed by the Indian Subordinates and even added to, from time to time, by your generous and sympathetic successors. You also had the proud honour to avert the infection of the strike on this Railway, which was so prevalent over other Railways, chiefly owing to your kindly feelings towards your staff.

Mr. Pechey in the course of his reply said: "You are right in saying that I have endeavoured to meet the growing aspirations of my staff. And this too is only natural in any administrator who is not unwise. I know full well that nothing is more depressing, nothing is more disheartening to a man who has capability and ability to feel that he is in a dead end and will be kept there. It is only right that there should be no limit to the promotion of such men, provided they have the character and personal qualifications that are the essentials of successful responsibility. That is why, I have, as you say, opened the doors of the appointments in the Superior Grade to Indian Subordinates. Not because of the popular clamour for such promotions. Neither I nor my successor are believers in making promotions for any other reason than that of efficiency. Efficiency is the said test and if a man has that he will get promotion in this Department, no matter what his nationality may be.

I am glad you think that my policy has resulted in keeping us free from unreasonable unrest."

Mr. Pechy concluded with the following advice, "Do not be in too great a hurry for change. If any radical change is to be well established and lasting it must take root slowly."

The Police have arrested three persons in connection with the murder of Popatlal Vadilal, who was ruthlessly murdered on the 19th instant. (A. P.)

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 2nd.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in	inches	29.850
Temperature of Air	"	78.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	72.4
Dew Point	"	67.1
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.703
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky being=10)	"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	88.5
Minimum do do	"	71.0
General direction of Wind		E,NW,NNW.
Rain in the night		
Movement of Wind	miles	147

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 2ND MARCH, 1922.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd March, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Delhi and Hissar and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Lahore, Ambala and Hissar. Day temperature is higher than usual at Multan and Ambala; night temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Night temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal at Karachi and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutral India West.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rajkot and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rajkot and Neemuch and in defect at Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bhavnagar Para, Surat, Deesa and in Central India West. Night temperature is above the average at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bombay and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The western depression has given 0.45" of rain at Quetta, and is giving moderate cloud in north Baluchistan, the north and west Punjab and lower Sind. Skies are also lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are probable in the Punjab and may occur in Sind.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st March, 1922.

The disturbance from the central parts of country is now moving into Assam and has caused three quarters of an inch of rain at Darjeeling. The western depression is causing moderate to heavy cloud along the northwest Frontier and in Kashmir. Temperature has fallen to normal over most of northern India.

OBSERVTIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND MAR. 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Re arrear, 1st Nov. to date
Bombay—					
Colaba	83	72	71	11.91	+0.60
Do (A.O.)	83	70	71	11.91	+0.60
Alibag	84	66	54	11.04	+2.72
Dahanu	79	..	67	5.72	—2.8
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..
Broach—					
Broach	79	56	67	0	—0.0
Surat	80	62	0	10.83	+4.02
Gandevi	81	..	57	1.24	1.1
Navsari	87	71	53	0.86	—0.54
Valsad	88	52	0	0.0	0
Dharampur	92	59	55	0.86	—1.49
Kaira—					
Nadiad	87	58	0	0.74	1.28
Kaira	87	60	2	36	—0.28
Dakor	84	..	..	9	2.07	0.81
Ahmedabad	88	54	2	4.5	1.5	—0.63
Ahmedabad (Agricultural Farm)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kheda	88	68	1	2.8	2.69	+1.38
Godhra	84	48	0	80	1.34	—2.21
Alleri	85	..	1	52	0.38	—0.94
Fulpur	85	..	1	55	0.18	—0.98
Ketab	..	58	1	93	0.45	—0.36
Mount Abu	72	52	0	85	0.27	—2.69
Panch Mahals and Dohad—						
Godhra	90	62	1	2	0	—0.35
Dohad	90	62	1	8	0	—0.49
Jhalod	90	58	1	5	0.04	—0.40
Devgadh Baria	80	56	0	34	2	—0.7
Rewa Kantha—						
Baria	88	65	1	64	2	—0.26
Ahmedabad	90	58	1	65	2	—0.3
Dessa	92	58	1	45	0	—0.48
Mahuva	84	70	0.8	44	0.48	—0.2
Talaja	88	68	0.5	45	0.35	—0.5
Kathiawar—						
Jubbulpore	88	68	1	58	2.56	—0.01
Nagpur	90	66	0	52	1.01	—0.2
Hoshangabad	93	68	1.4	60	2.80	+1.23
Khandwa	95	72	1	67	2.20	+1.0
Akola	90	64	4.0	56	2.30	+0.59
Amraoti	93	64	3.5	56	0.81	—1.33
Wardha	92	64	1.5	58	0.63	—1.4
Chanda	97	68	4.0	67	1.14	—0.5
Ahiri	94	66	4.8	57	0.89	—0.63
Bombay—						
Bombay	87	71	9.2	53	0	—0.82
Ratnagiri	92	68	1.5	73	5.39	—0.65
Marmagao	90	69	3.2	66	1.54	+.11
Karwar	89	72	0	90	1.17	—0.87
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	93.6	0.8	33		0.70	—0.31
Ahmednagar	94	63	4	77	1.03	0.34
Poona	95	60	3	41	0.5	—0.64
Sholapur	94	67	2	35	0.20	+4.71
Bijapur	93	65	5	47	0.24	+4.10
Belgaum	90	61	4	66	0.04	+4.04
Aurangabad	94	66	2	52	1.49	+0.29
Nizamabad	95	66	3	48	2.44	+2.36
Hyderabad	93	8	0.1	48	0.78	+0.38
Madras and South Interior—						
Kurnool	91	70	6	60	1.21	—2.23
Cuddapah	98	68	2	85	4.85	—1.60
Nellore	92	74	1	60	6.9	—2.85
Coimbatore	87	70	8	93	11.74	—11.69
Madras and South Interior (Madras and Mysore)—						
Kodaikanal	69	47	2	85	3.50	—3.18
Pamban	91	78	..	90	4.05	+1.75
Cuddapah	97	73	3	69	2.57	—1.0
Madras	96	80	6	73	0.5	—11.6
Bangalore	84	66	1	70	4.50	—1.32
Coimbatore	90	68	4	82	9.18	—3.6
Trichinopoly	94	72	2	75	1.40	—3.3
Negapatam	88	76	2	76	11.48	—13.55

A conference between engineering employers and workers has proved abortive. The possibility of a look-out, on March 11th, is in no way remote.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.

S S Attmalita, Muvis, Colombo.
S S Bremer Castle, Gardner, Southampton.
S S City of Benares, Brown, New York.
S S Oakfield, Enos, Cardiff.
S S Mubaraz, Ivamy, Dundee.
S S Dilnagar, Jamieson, Karachi.
S S L. Ghazi, Miller, Dundee.
S S Kristianaford, Thore, Mauritius.
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Aden.

The following Vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Orissa, Coonstone, Calcutta.
S S Curlew, Tapsell, Penang.
S S Nagpore, Mallaine, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Alipore for London.
Steamer Malwa for London.

S S City of Benares:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer City of Benares, 4476 tons, Captain Gardner, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Kristianaford:—The steamer Kristianaford, 4148 tons, Captain F Thore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Co's steamer Bahrein, 1402 tons, Captain a Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Nagpore, 3226 tons, Captain R Mallaine, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

March 2.

S S Karmala for London:—125 bales hemp, G Virji and Co; 255 bales hemp, J Rustomjee; 10 cases bristles, Wise, Robinson and Hughes, 83.00 cwts cotton seeds, Ralli Bros; 8032 cwts linseeds, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Karmala for Antwerp:—2000 cwts castor seeds, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton fly, H Meyer and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, 50 bales hemp, C Percy and Co.

S S Karmala for Ghent:—650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—267 cwts staves of empty hogsheads, 145 cwts heads and hoops, Spencer and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—29 bales wool, M Nissim; 25 bales wool, R Allimohamed.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Tabor for Hull:—6000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts castorseed, Birla Bros.

S S Jalavijaya for Dunkirk:—148 bales cotton, Rall. Bros; 660 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 585 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 2001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Jalavijaya for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 440 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1485 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Rotterdam:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Bretwalla for Antwerp:—4000 cwts rapeseeds, 4740 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Attualita for Hamburg:—2200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co; 6 bales cotton waste, Alex. and E D Sassoon Mill; 220 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Attualita for Havre:—10000 cwts castor seeds, Ralli Bros.

S S Halerie for New York:—100 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 267 cwts dry chillies, S Gordhan and Sons; 171 cwts dry chillies, M Jafferbhoy; 99 cwts red pepper, N Mcoljee and Co.

S S Penrose for Genoa:—1100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Wakasa Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Wakasa Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ismailia for Moji:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ismailia for Kobe:—198 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

March 2.

S S Steel Trader from New Orleans, Agents B I S N Co:—1366 pieces 653 bundles steel angles, 13291 bundles 30333 pieces steel bars; 1264 pieces steel plates, 20083 bundles steel hoops.

S S Dilwara from Shanghai, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—120 coils rope, 12 cases camphor, 400 cases cassia, 10 cases china roots, 1 case dried fruits, 10 bales 66 bundles dates, 1 bundle glassware, 25 packages broken glass, 126 cases bangles, 61 bundles gum benjamin, 76 baskets gambier, 1 case brandy, 30 cases wine, 20 packages mattings, 1 cask 226 drums lubricating oil, 120 drums paint, 3383 bags sago flour, 27 bags copra, 775 bags betel nuts, 66 bags cardamoms, 7 bags cubebs, 13 bags nutmegs, 7 bags pepper, 100 rolls 100 bales sugarcandy, 5223 chests 3250 cases 120 bales tea, 5328 cases tea green, 1 bale cotton, 89 cases 116 bales silk, 62 cases silk yarn, 73 cases silk piece-goods, 37 cases silk goods, 350 bundles sandalwood.

S S Varova from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co:—6 cases lamp parts, 116 bags almonds, 645 bundles 1 jotta 4 cases dates, 53 bags galls, 4 bales silk, 1 bale carpets, 15 boxes cancelled notes, 5 bundles silver coins, 2 bundles 1 case gold coins, 21 bundles specie.

S S Clara Comus from Cardiff, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—8365 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

High Waters.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	8th Mar.	m. 5 15	24 4
		7 21a	25 1

Low Waters.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	8th Mar.	0 14a	13 3

ALLEGED DEFRAUDING OF TATA'S BANK.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Feb. 28.

Four men are charged with conspiracy to defraud the Tata's Bank of Rs. 46,774 in July last, one of the accused being the ledger keeper in the bank and having, as alleged, arranged to deliver cheque books on forged orders.

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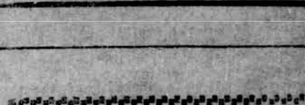
Sirs,
Please will be pleased to receive a copy of the "Allenburys" booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.



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They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Crimnal Sessions to attend the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

Mail steamer "China," with English mails of 16th, due at 7 a.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Dawn Mills Co. and the Phoenix Mills Co., 133, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. and 4-15 p.m. respectively.

Garden Party at Government House 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

Bombay Races: 14th Extra Meeting.

The s.s. Malwa with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5.

Inauguration of the Bombay Catholic Educational Society at the Gloria Church School Hall, Byculla 10-15 a.m.

Press Day.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly., Regt. A.F.I. will play at the Chowpatty Band Stand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning the 3rd March, 1922 at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer ('Kaisar-I-Hind" has on board the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 1st instant.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The inauguration of the Bombay Catholic Educational Society started by the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, takes at 10.15 a.m. at the Gloria Church School Hall, Byculla.

THE GHATKOPER RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION.

The Ghatkopar Kirol Residents' Association. A meeting of the above association will be held on Sunday next (the 5th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in Seth Ramji Assat School Hall to pass the revised constitution and to elect the new managing committee and an auditor.

CRICKET MATCH AT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

There will be a cricket match to-day (Friday) at the Willingdon Sports Club commencing at 11-30 a.m. between a European XI. and an Indian eleven. Messrs. W. Rhodes and G. Hirst will be playing for the European side.

SULE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Prabhakar Sule Memorial Committee propose to celebrate the anniversary of the death of the Gallant Prabhaker Balkrishna Sule on Sunday next (the 5th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the General Education Society's Hall at Dadar. The public are cordially requested to attend.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of the 28th ultimo, it was stated that a young "Jew" named Aaron Samuel living in a chawl at Arthur Road, was sentenced to death in conneciton with a murder committed by him on the 2nd October last. A Byculla correspondent writes that the deceased in question is a "Bene-Israel."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society Mr. Sunder Rao Bhaskar Vaidya L.M.E., will give a public discourse on Dnyaneshwari on Sunday next the 5th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Vaidya Bros.' Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar. The lecture is open to all.

GOPEHACHAR AND BHOYE SAMSTHAN.

A General Meeting of all the owners of the Gopehchar and Bhoye Samsthan will be held on Sunday the 5th of March, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Shri Nilkantheshwar Temple at Worli 1st Pakhady to approve the draft of the Amended Deed of the Appointment of New Trustees, to consider the accounts of the Samsthan and to do other business. All the owners are requested to attend the meeting punctually.

BOMBAY CENTRAL LABOUR FEDERATION.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Central Labour Federation will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Tuesday next (the 7th inst.) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) when next (the 7th inst.) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. M. Atal late Resident will lecture on "Venereal Diseases—their effects upon the individual and upon Society." All ladies and gentlemen interested in social welfare are requested to attend. Dr. A. S. Erulkar will preside.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital acknowledges further donations towards the Funds of the above Institution, totalling Rs. 37,15,023 including the amount previously acknowledged, viz., Rs. 37,09,494. The list of latest donations includes a sum of Rs. 4,247 from the Trustees of the Charity Trust created by Bai Maneckbai Shapurji Sorabji Kappawala, being two-thirds part of the current surplus income of the said Trusts directed to be paid to this Hospital.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Lahore, up to the end of December 1921 formally adopted by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in its meeting held on 19th February, 1922, shows that apart from the donations of cash and property separately earmarked for local Tilak Memorial, and Education or other purposes which have been previously reported and which amounted in all to Rs. 3,98,000 the total income of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee up to the end of December, 1921, was Rs. 5,82,576-11-5. Out of this aggregate of Rs. 5,82,576-11-5 the expenditure during the year has been Rs. 3,01,357-14-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,81,218-12-11 which is in deposit.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Special Commissioner for Malabar regarding loans to those who have suffered as a result of Moplah rebellion, in the construction of their affairs and orders will be issued in Finance Department placing a sum of Rs. 50,000 immediately at the disposal of the Special Commissioner on account of the loans for the current year. (A. P.)

CORPORATION MEETING.

LATE MR. S. C. DHONDHY.

An Ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Sassoon David presiding. The Corporation mourned the untimely and premature death of Mr. Sorabji Cursetjee Dhondy who was for twenty-four years an active member of the Corporation. On the motion of Dr. Sukhia the Corporation adjourned its meeting without proceedings to the transaction of business.

At the outset the President said that they met there to express their grief at the sad and untimely death of Mr. S. C. Dhondy, who passed away on the 22nd of February last. He was a member of the Corporation for twenty-four years during which period he took lively interest in the affairs of the city. He, then, called upon Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia to move a resolution expressing the Corporation deep regret at the great loss it sustained in the untimely death of Mr. Dhondy.

DR. SUKHIA'S RESOLUTION.

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, then, moved the following resolution.—

"I beg to give notice that at the March Meeting of the Corporation, I shall move—

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the lamentable death, on the 22nd February, 1922, of Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy, who, as a member of the Corporation for nearly 24 years, rendered very useful services to the City.

2. That a copy of this Resolution, be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

3. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

Dr. Sukhia in moving the resolution said that the Corporation would really be sorry to lose a very amiable member of the type of the late Mr. Sorabji Dhondy. He had a great record of public service for nearly twenty-four years behind him. He had rendered such public service that would serve as an example to them all.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in seconding the resolution said that they had lost a very valuable member in the death of Mr. Sorabji Dhondy. They knew very well how fearless the late Mr. Dhondy was in the expression of his views. He took great interest in the affairs of the city. Dr. Accasio C. Velgas in supporting the resolution said that Mr. Dhondy was a man of great personality. They were very sorry to lose him at a time when the city was in great need of him.

Dr. Shiavax Battliwalla endorsed what had been said by his predecessors. Mr. Dhondy called spade a spade. He was fearless and outspoken in his in his views. His charities were known to them all. His right hand did not know what his left hand did. Messrs. Haveliwalla, Mandlik, Drs. Javle and Nariman also spoke.

ANOTHER GAP.

Mr. R. D. Hughes announced the death of Mr. Todd, who was also a member of the Corporatin for many years. He expressed his regret at the deaths of Mr. S. C. Dhondy and Mr. Todd.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner said that he would like to pay his humble tribute to the late Mrs. S. C. Dhondy. He was his friend for many years. He also gave him valuable assistance at the time of the erection of the Byculla market.

After the Corporation had passed the resolution all standing it adjourned.

ECHO OF CALCUTTA HARTAL

SEVEN MAHOMEDANS SENTENCED TO 15 MONTHS RIGOROUS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

In connection with the hartal disturbances on 13th January last, seven Mahomedans charged with unlawful assembly, rioting, and committing mischief to the extent of twenty thousand rupees to Wellington Cinema and some other firms on Mount Road were sentenced to-day by the Presidency Magistrate to undergo fifteen months rigorous imprisonment each.

A SWAMI GAGGED

ARYA SAMAJ'S PROTEST

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, March 2.

A Hassan message states that Swami Satyavrata an etinerant Arya Samajist, who was on a lecturing tour in the Mysore State, had been prohibited from lecturing in Hassan District by the local authorities, whereupon the Samaj Secretary protested and petitioned to the Mysore Durbar against the alleged official high-handedness, especially in view of that the Swami was only lecturing on the living religion, and had no politics in him.

C. P. BUDGET

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 2.

The Legislative Council assembled this morning, Sir G. M. Chitnavis presiding. After questions and answers, the Hon. Mr. Standen, Finance Member, presented Budget for 1922-23, which revealed a deficit for about 43 lakhs

Hon. Mr. Joshi moved a bill for increasing court fees in order to secure more revenue and urged that it be considered at once. All non-official members strongly opposed the proposal for additional taxation. The Council is proceeding.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner left Hyderabad on Wednesday night for the Shikar camp at Popotpilli (A. P.)

RETRENCHMENT MOTIONS.

BOMBAY COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi had moved the omission of a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for the construction of Dandeli-Kirwatti Railway. The cost of the whole scheme was estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs and it consisted of feeder logging lines to take the place of carts which were not available and was essential for opening up the forests in the Karwara District. Instead of constructing new roads, it was proposed to concentrate attention on this line. Mr. Gandhi's motion was defeated.

A number of other motions for omissions of various items in the Forest Department were brought forward, but these were withdrawn after some discussion.

Registration (Department) had one provision of Rs. 1,13,000 made for the revision of pay of clerks and sub-registrars and for retrospective effect being given to some from March 1, 1920. This was passed after some discussion, on the explanation of the Minister.

When the head Agriculture was taken up a number of motions were moved by Sardar V. N. Mutalik for omissions of new posts, etc. His proposal for the reduction of the total demand for Agriculture by Rs. 2 lakhs was discussed at some length. The Sardar said that the Department had not made much progress in this country's it had only introduced foreign things—manures, ploughs, etc.—and the result was poor. Rao Saheb Dadabhai Desai opposed the motion, but Mr. B. G. Pahalajani supported him. After the Minister had replied at some length the motion was put to vote and negatived.

The general consolidated demand for all the four departments of Excise, Forest, Registration and Agriculture amounting to Rs. 1,06,56,000 plus a loan amount of Rs. 27½ lakhs was put to vote and was passed.

EDUCATION DEMANDS.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye then asked for a total demand of Rs. 2,25,17,000 for Education Medical and other departments. Rs. 7,48,000 were asked on behalf of Mr. Hayward for Education (Reserved).

He said the utmost economy had been made in passing this budget; under medical there was a great deal of reduction and also under another head. There was a reduction of about Rs. 14 lakhs but that would not affect the departments in which the House has interested. Large portion of the expenditure on Education went in the shape of grants to local bodies and there might be some hardships. They had not spent a smaller sum on Primary Education this year than last year, as was generally suppesed. There was no reduction at all of 5 lakhs from Primary Education as was thought. He hoped to bring further proposals for the expansion of Primary Education at a future date and hoped the House would pass same. It was painful to have a reduction in Educational expenditure, but that could not be helped. On the whole his department had not done so badly as they had expected.

In the Medical Department the screw had been put on new activities. He, however, promised to go into the figures very carefully and do his best not to mar the efficiency of the department.

About the Department of Industries, he said the trawler had been done away with, but they could not expected an immediate return out of this department. He was not an expert himself, and he could only trust the experts. It they cut out the items from that department, it would mean that new investigations would be put a stop to. It would only mean that they would not be able to advance further.

The Council then adjourned till to-day. There was no reduction made in the demands yesterday.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency attended a meeting of the Childrens' Guild of Service at the Secretariat on the 1st March.

His Excellency was the Guest of the Master and Members of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association at Dinner at the Tai Mahal Hotel on Wednesday.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Major K. O. Goddie, Military Secretary, Mr. E. C. Smith, Private Secretary, and Captain D. Powell, Aide-de-camp, left Government House yesterday.

BARDOLI LOCAL BOARD

In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, the Commissioner, Northern Division, hereby orders that the term of office of the Bardoli Taluka Local Board shall be extended for a period of 6 months following the 31st March 1922.

The reason for this order is that the campaign of non-co-operation and civil disobedience in the Bardoli Taluka has been subjecting loyal citizens to such severe pressure and intimidation that free and fair voting at an election under present conditions would not be possible

DUTY ON SALTED FISH

Bombay Govt. Gazette publishes: A notification has been published in the "Gazette of India" enhancing, with effect from the 1st March 1922 the duty on salted fish, wet or dry, imported from foreign countries to fifteen annas per maund.

SWAMI BISHWANAND AND STRIKERS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

Swami Bishwanand, has arrived at Allahabd and addressed the local strikers. In the course of his speech he dwelt at length on what he described as insufficient pay and poverty of railway employees, and he said that they must insist on equality of treatment. He advised the strikers not to go back to their work, unless their grievances were redressed.

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT...

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 2.

The Select Committee's report on the Bill to repeal the Press Act makes three important modifications in the Bill as originally introduced. While it was proposed that the Editor's name should appear on the front page of a newspaper, the Committee think that purposes of law would be sufficently served if the Editor's name appeared clearly in any part of the issue. The measure, as drafted, laid down that a person, whose name was incorrectly published as Editor, may make a declaration above the incorrect publication before a Magistrate within two weeks of his being aware that his name had been so published. The Bill, as amended by the Committee, allows the Magistrate to extend, for sufficient cause, the period within which a declaration is made by the person whose name incorrectly appears as editor. Th new provisions to be introduced in the Sea Customs Act and the Post Office Act, enabling certain officers to detain packages and postal articles suspected to contain seditious matter, allow any person interested to apply to local Government within two months of detention for release thereof. The Committee recommend that provisions be made requiring any officer, exercising those powers, to give notice forthwith to the consignee or addressee of any package or article detained where such notice is practicable.

ALLEGED GURKHA ATROCITIES.

FURTHER PROOF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Mar. 2.

As a further proof of the alleged Gurkha atrocities in Malabar, during the Martial Law regime, "Swarjya" will be publishing this evening the photograph of a Moplah woman referred to by Mrs. Naidu as having been the victim to alleged brutal attack of Gurkha soldiers.

U. P. COUNCIL.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 2.

At to-day's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, resolution, asking for special treatment for all political prisoners was withdrawn, after discussion. The Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad, the Home Member, while sympathising with objects of the resolution, regretted his inability to do away with the classification of prisoners. He promised to issue instructions to the District Magistrates to ask advice of the Members of Legislative Council in their districts as to the classification of prisoners.

THE BANKRUPTCY BUDGET

"SWARAJYA'S" COMMENTS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 2.

Commenting on the Budget proposals of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the "Swarajya" says:—The policy of reckless finance pursued during the last few years, is now bearing fruit in the shape of staggering deficits and fresh taxation. All round amazing fact stands out in the budget that while all the rest of the world is curtailing its military charges India is still condemned to increased burden.

"LEADER'S" COMMENTS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

The "Leader" says Bankruptcy is written large across the financial statement of Sir Malcolm Hailey. If the administration cannot be rendered cheaper then it deserves to be radically overhauled as quickly as possible. It is sucking the resources of the country dry and is raising hostile forces against it owing to its improvidence.

"JUSTICE'S" COMMENTS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 2.

Apropos the financial proposals of the Government of India, the "Justice" anticipates a good crop of adverse criticism of the proposals and considers the prospect before the Finance Member is trying ordeal from which if he emerge unscathed, he will have justified the choice made of him for the difficult office.

"THE BUNE" ON THE BUDGET

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 2.

Commenting on the financial statement, the "Tribune" writes:—The Budget not only provides for heavy deficit but proposes measures for meeting this deficit that are sure to give rise to intense dissatisfaction. We can say at once that the reappearance on the taxation list of an increased salt duty, which is literally a tax on the poor man's food, an increased excise duty on cotton goods, which the public opinion has again and again and again condemned in advance, and restoration of the past year's proposal about postal rates will maturally be the most unpopular of the lot.

A grand parade was held on Wednesday morning at Hyderabad (Deccan) in honour of the Nizam's birthday and a dinner and a ball were given in the evening at Falaknama Palace. (A. P.)

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Associated Press message says that I withdrew "My amendment by letter to the General Secretary without giving grounds for action." I will give plain unvarnished facts and will leave your readers to draw their own conclusions.

On the night of February 24th, when the principal resolution was moved and was being explained by Mahatma Gandhi I sent the following amendments, in writing, to Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.

(1) Add the following at the end of to-day's additional resoluton. "The All-India Congress Committee further rules that the Congress shall not be responsible for any violence committeed by persons outside the Congress organization and in case of any member of the Congress being guilty of violence he shall be expelled from all Congress Committees and bodies." If the above amendment is rejected, I move (11) "That all Civil disobedience, whether individual or mass, be altogether abandoned for the future."

After all the amendments had been placed in the General Secretary's hands, Mahatma Gandhi, asked all the movers of amendments to see the General Secretary next morning to discuss and if possible to take back their amendments. Accordingly I saw Mr. Patel the next morning at Dr. Ansari's. He asked me to withdraw my amendments. As his arguments did not convince me and I refused to withdraw them, Mr. Patel took me to Mahatmaji. I had a good talk with Mahatmaji in the presence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and more than half a dozen other prominent Congressmen, in the details of which I need not enter at present. Mahatmaji failed to convince me of the possibility of ever creating a non-violent atmosphere according to the standard laid down by him, but still pressed me to withdraw my amendments. I then, asked him if there was an apprehension of my amendments causing trouble in the meeting, and on his replying in the affirmative I agreed to withdraw them.

I went to attend the General Meeting at 2 p.m. the same day and wanted time to announce the withdrawal of my amendments. I got up twice, but failed to catch the eyes of the Chairman. As the resolutions began to be moved and discussed clause by clause I send a chit to Mr. Patel saying that I withdrew my amendments in response to the request of Mahatma Gandhi and asked him to announce the withdrawal when the proper time for the same arrived. I then left the meeting. Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the present non-violent non-co-operation propaganda and as long as he is confident of getting Swarajya for the Indian Nation through the same without any change in its programme and an overwhelming majority in the Congress supports him. I for one shall not stand in his way.—Yours, etc.

SHRADHANANDA SANYASI.

GANDHIJI & SWAMI SATYADEV.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Hindustan" of the 22nd inst. there was published a message from Swami Satya Deva, some passages whereof were certainly unacceptable. In consultation with my Committee, the following express telegram was despatched to Swamiji at Delhi:—

"Swamiji,—Wednesday's "Hindustan" publishes your message regarding Bardoli Resolution calling Gandhiji false prophet, denouncing his entire programme of non-violent non-cooperation as useless and impracticable, and asserting that Gandhiji cannot be our Leader but only our Adviser, to which neither Bomanji, nor self, nor Subha can subscribe."

In reply to this, Swami Satya Deva has desired Mr. Bomanji to publish a categorical contradiction, and has also written to me to that effect. (1) At the very outset, Swamiji says, that the expression "false prophets" did not refer to the Great Gandhiji at all. It was applied to those, who called Bardoli "Kurukshetra" and "Thermopolis."

(2) That he has not denounced the programme of non-violent non-cooperation.

(3) And that he never meant that the Great Gandhiji should cease to be our leader. The Swamiji adds, that he has been a great admirer of Gandhiji, and is grateful to him for all his goodness. His contention is that with all the authority centred in Gandhiji, there is such a lack of initiative on the part of Congress Workers.

As before, he stands to-day for non-violent non-cooperation. He has proceeded to Lahore and hopes to give personal explanation to the Bombay people on his return here.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI HARUCHA.

P.S.—Swamiji's message was in Hindi. It was dictated by him. Owing to his eye-trouble, he is unable to read or write, and this accounts for the errors, which he now rectifies.

B. F. B.

DR. MANILAL IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 2.

Dr. Manilal, the Barrister who was some time ago ordered not to reside in parts of Fiji and more recently deported from Ceylon is in Rangoon where his father-in-law resides. He has given an interview to local papers describing his experience in Fiji and Ceylon. It is stated he may practice in Rangoon.

Delhi message states: "Vaibhava" the defunct Hindu Nationalist paper of Rajputana, will begin publishing again from next week.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

FINAL OF GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE

RANGA RAO BEAT ANNETT

Play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed yesterday at the Queen's Road Courts at 5 p.m. The weather was beautifully fine and play was begun under ideal conditions.

Only three matches were fixed for the day the final of Gentlemen's singles and the semi-final games of Mixed Doubles. Despite the fact that the final of the singles was going to be played only a comparatively few number of people turned up—evidently because with most people it was a foregone conclusion that Ranga Rao would find no difficulty in cheaply disposing Annett. The two mixed Doubles events also did give no occasion for the winning parties to extend themselves.

FINAL OF SINGLES

The finalists in the singles were Ranga Rao and Annett Annett was lucky in coming up to the final and his surviving the earlier rounds is to be ascribed to the fact that he most of his opponents were not strong men. Ranga Rao far out classed Annett and wrested two sets in quick succession at 6—3, 6—2. There were delightful interludes of long rallies when Annett came up to a high mark but most of these had an abrupt ending by Ranga Rao rushing up to the net and volleying the ball into some remote corner of the Court. Throughout the two sets Ranga Rao kept Annett stampeding from one end of the Court to the other while he himself most accurately anticipated the returns and would place himself in position for an effective counter-stroke without the least unseemly hurry. In fact most of his most difficult drives were achieved with such remarkable ease and freedom from exertion that the casual spectator would hardly be able to realise the amount of training and control necessary for such perfect mastery of the ball. Ranga Rao this year stands in a class by himself and accomplished a well deserved success in securing the singles trophy.

MIXED DOUBLES

The Mixed Doubles events had narrowed up to the semi-final stage and both the semi-final events were played off yesterday. The contestants were Lady Tata and Naoroji Versus Mrs. Head and Barraclough and Mrs. Row and Wagle Versus Mrs. Robinson and Captain Mathews. Lady Tata and Naoroji were decidedly better than Mrs. Mead and her partner in all departments of the game. Naoroji played a brilliant game at the net-biding his time there with utmost calm till opportunity came his way. When he would sally forth and with killing certainty or a deft farm give the *Coup de grace* to the ball in play. Lady Tata is quite able to look after herself and returned all balls carefully. Brilliant she may not be—but she is a successful devotee of the 'slow and steady' cult. The scores in this set were 6—0, 6—3.

The greatest interest centred round the match betwen Mrs. Row and Wagle and Mrs. Robinson and Capt. Mathews in which the latter got defeated at 4—6, 3—4. As could be understood from the scores they put up a stiff fight but Wagle at the net proved too much and they got the worst of it. Besides Capt. Mathews was erratic and the gallant Captain in his endeavours to be ubiquitous often failed to be in his own court at the right moment. Mrs. Row and partners' victory entitles them to meet Lady Tata and Naoroji in the final which will be played on Saturday. Mrs. Row gave a good account of herself in the day's play and often proved more than a match for her *vis a vis* Mrs. Robinson.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Ranga Rao v. Annett 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Row and Wagle v. Mrs. Robinson and Capt. Matthews 6—4, 6—3.

Lady Tata and Naoroji vs. Mrs. Mead and Barraclough 6—0, 6—3.

TODAY'S MATCHES

SEMI-FINAL OF DOUBLES.

Court No. 1.—Mrs. Milne and Bessi Naorojee and Dastur at 5-15 p.m.

Court No. 2.—England and Naorojee vs. Rang Rao Wagle at 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

FINAL DOUBLES AND FINAL MIXED DOUBLES.

Entrane fees for spectators Rs. 2 on Friday and Saturday.

The Working Committee of the Sarvmani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee resolved in its meeting of the 20th ulti. that the anniversary day of Nankana Sahib Martyrs be everywhere commemorated by the Panth every year, and that all Sikh institutions and institutions sympathising with the Sikhs be closed on that day.

A Mirpurkhas (Sind) correspondent writes under date February 26th:—

Mr. Dhalumal Kishinchand, Parcharak of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, working in Nagar Parkar, was charged under Section 108 and was sentenced to one years' simple imprisonment.

A Darjeeling message of March 1st says Brigadier-General H. O. F. Charles Bruce the leader of Mount Everest Expedition and his nephew Capt. J. G. Bruce have arrived at Darjeeling (A. P.)

H. H. the Aga Khan left Hyderabad (Deccan) for Bombay on Thursday. (A. P.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S. N. SURVE (Miyagam Karajan), D. G. VED (Bombay), B. X. ANTONY (Bombay), A. P. BAHRAGVA (Garhwal), LOKARE (Hubli), P. M. BHIDE (Satara), B. R. MODAK (Bombay), AYODHYA PRASAD (Fyzabad), S. R. S. RAGHAVAN (Bangalore):—We regret we cannot publish your letters.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 3, 1922.

A NOTE OF FEAR.

There lived in India a few short years ago a gentleman named T. Earle Welby. He edited the "Madras Mail" and won quite a reputation for himself by publishing the statement that if Mr. Montagu dared to consider the idea of Reforms Mr. Montagu would be abolished. "One cable", wrote Mr. Welby, "one cable to London, and Mr. Montagu will be turned out of Whitehall." By reason of fiery pronouncements like this he was deemed a most fit and proper person to be appointed Secretary of the European Association. In this capacity he went to London to heard Mr. Montagu in his den. Later, for reasons not made very public, Mr. Welby relinquished his post as Secretary of the European Association and to-day we do not hear of the man whose "one cable" was reported to mean life or death to Mr. Montagu's tenure of office. We are irresistibly reminded of this pathetic figure of fun that raved upon the political stage a few incoherent moments and then dropped into deserved oblivion when we read the Associated Press' report of Sir Robert Watson Smythe's remarks at the last meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Sir Robert out-Welbys Welby. He even makes Sir Michael O'Dwyer seem a trifle mild by comparison. The idea of racial equality seems to him to be ridiculous, and he assures us that all Europeans are of a like mind. Sir Robert Watson-Smythe's words we trust will sink home into the hearts of Moderate Councillors. These, he describes tacitly as knaves and dishonest men. The only honest Indians, to this prominent Englishman's view, are those who are willing to let him finance them while they attempt to betray their country, by untruthful propaganda. After Sir Robert Watson-Smythe's outburst Indians are forced to choose whether they will range themselves ever so passively on the side of aliens like him who despise us, or on that of the Nation. There is no middle course. Failure actively to assist the Nation against Watson-Smythes opposed to it is a betrayal of the Nation. Is there any Indian so lost to all sense of self-respect as will consent to prostitute his motherland to men who while they prosper by her hospitality, revile her? We doubt it.

That Indians can be commercially honest is deemed by Sir Robert to be ridiculous. God in heaven created India for Watson-Smythes—for does not Sir Robert call India his "birthright?" So might the descendent of a bold buccaneer claim the contents of a salvaged Spanish galleon sunk in the Spanish Main for that his ancestor had overpowered or murdered the crew and taken the vessel for his own. So might the German Kaiser call Alsace-Lorraine his birthright. Indeed the Kaiser had more right to remain in Alsace-Lorraine than the Watson-Smythes have to remain the lords and autocrats of India. For the Germans won the province in fair and open fight; it was ceded to them by a defeated people who had challenged them to fight for supremacy. But the Watson-Smythes came as the merchant-adventurers whose spirit, Sir Robert boasts, still animates him. It is not a spirit such as a man of to-day should take pride in. It was the spirit of a man who takes sides in a dispute between two others in order that he may share in the spoils a two-to-one victory will produce. It is candid of Sir Robert to admit that the spirit of the merchant-adventurers is still abroad among his community. But he is quite safe in his bluster and doubtless knows it. He blusters to a people bound—self-bound with the cords of self-imposed restraint. Had the Congress and the Khilafat workers not been fettered by the cords of self-restraint then indeed they might have flung Sir Robert's insulting challenge in his teeth. Had the Indians, whom Sir Robert and his like affect to despise, been the foolish, petty, creatures that Western Civilization has produced, then indeed they might have been goaded by insults to put Sir Robert's brave words to the proof. But, thank God, we can afford to ignore the vile mouthings of insane men exulted with false pride of power drunk with the lust of blood and Let them call us a race of liars and their imputations of dishonest threaten us with inferiors. Let them the wrath of their empty threats of very lead a people many of whose Leaders are fit subjects for our pity. Sir Robert Watson Smythe rant the first lines of Kipling's refrain, "Johnson's Amen."

"Blessed be the English, and all their ways and works
"Cursed be the Heretics, Infidels and Turks."

We speak to a great deal more point when to his protestations of superiority we reply that only the Indian Nation's schooling in non-violence prevents it from regarding Sir Robert's great British public with angry contempt. But we hope Sir Robert Watson-Smythe does not speak the mind of the majority of European community in India, who owe it to themselves to take the earliest opportunity of dissociating themselves from his views if their attitude is not to be misunderstood by the Indian people. As it is, India has only a vast pity for raving people like Sir Robert Watson-Smythe who scream with frightened rage at the prospect of losing their pinchbeck power. For the key-note struck by Sir Robert's speech is not one of courage or of confidence in his cause—whatever his words may say. It is a note of great fear and of despair. There was once a Jew who blasphemed. A Khalifa of Islam heard, and smote the blasphemer to the ground, kneeling upon the prostrate man to slay him. Made mad by terror the Jew spat in the Khalifa's face. It was the act of a man in mortal fear who knew not what he did. Even so does Sir Robert Watson-Smythe spit in the face of India. The Khalifa of the traditions did not slay the Jew. Instead by forbearance and pity he made him a convert. Even so will India convert Sir Robert Watson-Smythe.

CANT.

Were it not for the Note which covered the Coalition Government's latest declaration to the Sultan of Egypt, some among us might have been tempted to believe that the Egyptians were at last to be free. But the ineffable cant and hypocrisy distinguishing the Note must give pause to the most hopeful. "The Note," we are told, "reiterates the Imperial Government's most ardent desire to place the conduct of their own affairs in Egyptian hands." And further the Note lays stress on Britain's austere "repugnance at seeing the Egyptians delay by their own acts the realization of the jointly-desired ideal and at being compelled to intervene to re-establish order." Faugh! Could hypocrisy further go? For forty years the British have been expressing themselves thus insincerely to the Egyptians. Lord Allenby's Note is most fulsomely "devoted to dissipating the impression in Egypt after the publication of the Note in December that Britain was about to abandon a liberal and favourable attitude towards Egyptian aspirations." Does Lord Allenby—do the British statesmen—imagine the Egyptians are imbeciles? How in the name of Truth can any one dispel a true conviction? The Note of December emphatically and clearly laid it down that Egypt was to be garrisoned for all time by British troops—not only in the Canal Zone but all over the country. These garrisons were reputed to be necessary to safeguard all sorts of vague things like minorities, foreign interests, Imperial communications—all words and untrue words at that. The very finances of Egypt were by the Note of December to be controlled by Britain. Can a nation be called an independent sovereign State when she is held by the sword? Can a nation be independent when its finances are controlled by another? These were the terms of abject slavery offered Egypt in December by Lord Curzon and which Egypt rejected. How can Lord Allenby attempt to dissipate the impression these terms gave rise to? He can only succeed by stating candidly that the Note of December was a down-right sham. But he does not do this.

Read in the light of Lord Allenby's covering Note, the new terms offered Egypt will elate no body. If these terms offered genuine freedom to the Egyptians there would have been no need for Lord Allenby to wax hypocritical in his covering Note. That he has felt the need of acting thus is sufficient proof to the Orient that the new terms are as specious as the others were. The list of matters that will be *absolutely* reserved to the British Government's discretion (save the mark!) until an agreement is arrived at hint at the chains which will bind the Egyptians in Lord Curzon's rosy dreams. They are the same matters which induce Britain to deny all freedom to Egypt in the past. They are the same unreal pretences on which Junkerism always rests. Reuter's cable only hints at these "matters" and we will doubtless have to wait the arrival of the English mail papers to fill in, perhaps, the gaps of our suspicions. Lord Allenby hopes Egypt will respond. We hope so too. But if our suspicions are borne out by the facts, the response will not be to Lord Allenby's liking.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

That Japan is not entirely dead to her new responsibility for the world peace is evidenced by the latest budget statement of that country. The Finance Minister, presenting the budget to the Imperial Diet on January 21 last, was by no means optimistic as to the revenue side in the final accounts of 1921-22, though he counted on a marked rise in the receipts from public monopolies, the business tax and sugar, excise, customs duties and consumption tax on textile fabrics. It is, however, in the next year that the economies agreed upon at the Washington Conference exert a most substantial influence. The ordinary revenue for 1922-23 is estimated at 1244 million yen and extraordinary at 221 million, which together with the surplus of 111.4 million yen from the preceding year make up total resources of 1575 million yen. Against this the ordinary charges amount to 939 million yen and extraordinary charges 526 million yen, leaving the old surplus practically intact. The single item of the Navy shows a reduction of 22.5 million yen on the ordinary side, and 84.2 million yen on the extraordinary side, a combined reduction 106.7 million yen in a single year. Will the Government of India take a leaf out of this book, or will they still prefer to magnify their petty cheese-paring by calling it Economy or Retrenchment? Where is another country in the world which spends nearly half of its revenue on military expenditure and where is the Indian who will, by his vote, sanction this day-light dissipation of his country's resources in the interests of the foreign and imperialistic policy of British expansionists, and yet claim to be regarded as a patriot? The next few days will test the patriotism of the denizens of our babbleshops.

Notes of the Day

His Imperial Edict.

Within the short space of twenty-four hours we have received reports of three notable utterances in the office. Two are dealt with in our leading articles above. There remains Mr. Winston Churchill's reply to the Arab Delegation. Its terms are amazing. Mr. Winston Churchill cares nothing for the League of Nations. Since it was constituted after a certain pledge to certain Zionists, the League has no voice in the settlement of Palestine's future. That is England's own affair. Similarly, any pledges England made to the Arabs came after the pledge to the Zionists and may therefore be broken. By the same process of reasoning every Indian may withdraw his allegiance to the Throne of England because before India pledged that allegiance she had pledged her allegiance to the Mogul Emperors. By the same token a pledged worshipper of the devil may not recant and worship God, but must remain true to his early vows. Truly, Europe's "Christian" statesmen boast a queer morality in relation to Palestine—their Holy Land. If this morality had been the fashion when Christ lived in Palestine, Christ would have made no converts, for were the people not already pledged to another belief? Instead the Saviour's disciples would have lied, professing to believe the gospel Christ preached, only later to turn on the Teacher and say: "These later promises of ours to you cannot stand; for we made others earlier to the Scribes and the Pharisees. It matters nothing to us which belief is the true one. Considerations of priority are above those of morality in matters of making pledges or of breaking them." But Mr. Winston Churchill is too ridiculous to be taken very seriously. Not only is he above all morals, but what may seem worse to a certain type of Christian, he arrogates to himself a power such as his king cannot claim. As reported by Reuter he stated:—"He is unable to sanction an independent Government in Palestine at present." King Canute was unable to sanction the advance of the waves, and he was a real autocratic ruler while Mr. Churchill is merely a pompous little man in a comical hat. Who is he to sanction Palestine's independence? For that matter who are the British Parliament and people to sanction it? Yet Mr. Churchill is only the servant of Parliament. And since the duped Arabs will most assuredly now question the authority of Mr. Churchill's masters, the absurd little statesman's remarks may be dismissed as yet another sign-post showing which way the British Empire is heading.

Malabar Relief.

Mr. Knapp, Special Commissioner, Malabar, is anxious to dispel the impression that very little has yet been done to relieve the sufferings of the Moplah families rendered destitute owing to the recent disturbances and he has sought to contradict some of the statements to this effect made by the Moplah member in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Schamnad. But, if he really wishes to convince the public that he and the Central Relief Committee have done everything in their power to relieve the sufferings of Moplah families, he is at liberty to produce some statistics showing the number standing in need of relief and the number actually given relief during the last several months. Would Mr. Knapp let the public know what is the total amount so far spent on Moplah relief under his auspices? In spite of repeated warning that there were thousands of Moplah women and children who were in an utterly helpless condition, it is only recently that Mr. Knapp has had enquiries made and he is just beginning to awake to the seriousness of the situation. He now finds that there are—or, rather, there have been—something like 35,000 women and children who are in urgent need of relief, and that it will take at least three months to bring proper relief to them. More than one patriotic Congress and Khilafat worker in Malabar have been clapped in jail for the crime of having tried to draw the attention of the authorities in Malabar and Madras and the public at large to the distress prevailing in the martial law areas. It is to be hoped that though the authorities have awakened late, they will now at least leave no stone unturned to see that the requisite relief is carried, through Congress and Khilafat workers as well as other agencies, to the helpless women and children, who whatever the crimes of their husbands and fathers, are deserving of the sympathy of every one, official or non-official, Hindu, or Muslim or Christian or Parsi.

A Riddle.

It is unfortunate that members of the local Legislative Council rarely, if at all, exercise the privilege, which they possess, of putting supplementary questions. On Wednesday the following official reply was furnished to Mr. Pahalajani who had asked for the figures of expenditure on and income from the trawler with which the local Industries Department had been conducting its fishing operations: "Expenditure in England on the purchase of the trawler £30,500. Expenditure in India was Rs. 1,14,315 of which Rs. 63,400 was preliminary expenditure on repairs, renewals, and overhauls. Net income Rs. 13,871. These figures are upto 31st January 1922." Only the other day we quoted figures supplied by the Minister of Industries himself at the September session of the Council to show that the trawling operations were being conducted at an enormous loss. While the total value of the catches made till the end of June 1921 did not exceed Rs. 4,000, the working expenses, apart from establishment charges, had exceeded Rs. 70,000. The monthly pay bill of the European staff alone of the trawler amounted to nearly Rs. 3,000. In these circumstances how the trawling operations have resulted in an income of Rs. 13,871 requires to be explained. Moreover, the Director of Industries had announced in November last that at the end of the monsoon Mr. Walke, the fisheries "expert", was relieved of his work in connection with the trawler and that the fish caught by the trawler was fetching poor prices in Bombay. Are the public to believe that another "expert," vastly more "competent" than Mr. Walke, was secured by the Department at the fag end of the year and that within the few months at his disposal he was able to achieve miracles with the trawler and present Mr. Bell with an actual income in place of the huge loss he was contemplating? Or is the mystery of the "income" to be explained by the supposition that the trawler, costing over six lakhs, has been palmed off at a profit to some fool or fools? What is the true explanation of the mystery? Would the Director of Information oblige by solving the riddle?

Another Riddle.

Replying to an interpellation Mr. Hayward stated in the local Council on Wednesday that no special constables or police officers were appointed during the disturbances in Bombay in November last. If this be so, it is pertinent to enquire whether it is within the knowledge of Government that persons other than the police and the military were reported to have made use of fire-arms and if it is so, who these persons were, how many of them were licensed to possess arms and how many were not so licensed, what action has been taken against the latter and what is the number of casualties inflicted by persons other than the police and the military. Will Mr. Hayward make public the information he has received on these points? At more than one inquest in connection with the riots the juries recorded the opinion that the injuries by fire-arms were inflicted by persons other than the police and the troops. Have the local police been able to find clues as to the authors of these injuries?

Late Mr. F. F. Gordon.

We regret to announce the death in England of Mr. F. F. Gordon, proprietor of the "Advocate of India." Mr. Gordon retired from this country six years ago, but he kept up his connection with the city, which he had served in many ways, through the paper which he owned. "So warm-hearted and generous was he", our evening contemporary says, "that each member of the staff of this journal felt that he was parting from a friend when Mr. Gordon finally left India to reside in England in 1916." We sincerely sympathise with the staff of the "Advocate of India" in their great loss.

THE DELHI DE[illegible]N.

DUTY OF THE VICE[illegible]

(BY MANECKJI CAWASJI PATEL.)

The momentous decision of the All-India Congress Committee has considerably relieved the situation and the political atmosphere which was clouded with doubts and misgivings is somewhat cleared, vindicating once again the reputation for political sagacity which Mahatma Gandhiji and other leaders of the national movement enjoy. The fears that were entertained in some quarters that the clash of divergent opinions at Delhi would be so great that the decision of the Committee would cause a split in the camp of the Congress-men and would prove virtually the death warrant of the Non-Cooperation movement and the dethronement of the uncrowned king of India, Mahatma Gandhiji. But the good sense of the patriots who assembled at Delhi has saved the situation and relieved the public anxiety.

A Sensible Decision.

It seems the majority of the members of the Committee have recognized the fact that the only guarantee of the success of the Non-Cooperation movement is its non violent character, and in view of the recognition and acceptance of this fundamental fact, the Committee wisely confirmed, albeit with some slight modifications and alterations, the Bardoli decision of Mahatma Gandhiji and the working Committee viz., that the mass civil disobedience should be suspended. The whole country has heaved a sigh of relief on receiving this welcome news, because so long as there is no clear evidence of the existence of an absolutely perfect non-violent atmosphere, the dangerous movement of mass Civil disobedience would spell nothing but anarchy and chaos in the have been completely shaken, and bloodshed.

Now that the mass Civil Disobedience is suspended it behoves His Excellency the Viceroy to take advantage of the present lull in the situation to find a *modus operandi* for the solution of the Indian problem. It is a sacred duty which H. E. Lord Reading owes both to India and England and also to His Majesty the King-Emperor who has sent him to this country to advance the welfare of its children. His Excellency the Viceroy has not availed himself of his opportunities. If he were bent upon finding a solution of the present difficulties he could not have failed to do so. If His Excellency had accepted the proposal of a Round Table Conference made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, a scheme might have been formulated to consider the present situation and find, by common consent, a settlement satisfactory to the country from the view-points of both the Government and the people.

Desirability of a Round Table Conference.

It is not yet too late to repair the mistake. And in this respect the present time is more favourable for the successful holding of a Conference inasmuch as the Delhi decision of the All-India Congress Committee has created an atmosphere suitable for the solution of the Indian problem. It may, therefore, be urged upon His Excellency that the necessity of calling such a Conference without any loss of time is imperative. The release of all persons incarcerated in consequence of the application of recent measures is also equally necessary.

I feel absolutely convinced that in the event of the Government refusing or failing to allay the present unrest, the Liberals will be driven to make common cause with the Non-cooperators, putting aside for the time being all their differences of political opinions. The wholesale arrests of responsible public leaders have caused a feeling of deep discontent throughout the land, and those who had broken away from the popular movement in the hope of peacefully achieving success in their notional goal by adopting the policy of responsive cooperation with the Reformed Government will be forced to revise their own attitude and policy towards the Government which had so completely and deliberately abandoned its policy in the teeth of all-public opposition. To insure the success of the Round Table Conference it is necessary that each side should meet the other with sympathy and generosity, with free expression of opinion and with honest intention to work for the best interests of the country. Each side should try to understand the difficulties of the [illegible] and to play fair. Changes are already [illegible] work both in England and in India. The liberating influence of the war and the discredit attaching to a selfish Imperialism, insure a hopeful [illegible] as England is concerned; while the awakening that has been brought about in India, the war has breaking upon the caste system, the extension of education among women and as a result of all these quickening in the will power and initiative of the individual Indian, will make a much less difficult problem, so far as the Indians are concerned.

Futility of Repression.

It cannot be denied that all sensible men in India are opposed to the propaganda that can lead but to the destruction of the instruments of [illegible] which the very existence depends and without which [illegible] must inevitably [illegible]. At the same time, it is [illegible] the Government [illegible] recognize their own share [illegible] for the present situation. [illegible] should have foreseen [illegible] that has happened during the last twelve months, and should have [illegible] timely attempts towards the settlement of the issue before them. The repressive measures taken by the Government [illegible] a blunder of the first magnitude. [illegible] established a bond of sympathy between the cooperators and non-cooperators who were so long divided and alienated the sympathy of many of the staunchest supporters of Government. No far-seeing man has any doubt whatever as to the utter inexpediency

(Continued on page 8.)

IN MEMORY OF MOSLEM SOLDIERS

FRANCE'S EVERLASTING MONUMENT

DEDICATORY CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Mar. 2.

In connection with the Islamic Mosque and College which the French government is erecting in Paris to the memory of the Moslem soldiers who died for France in the great war, the dedicatory ceremony was held to-day with full Moslem rites and was attended by a large number of government and Colonial officials, Moslem notabilities and delegations. Amongst those present were Sarraut, former Governor-General of Indo-China and now the Colonial Minister, Colrat State Under Secretary, M. Caire the President of the Paris City Council, three Field Marshals Fooh, Lyautey and D'esperet. M. Stees, the Governor-General of Algeria and Saint Hilaire the French Resident in Tunis.

Speaking in the name of the Moslem Delegation Kaddour Benghabrit thanked France and the city of Paris for their generosity in erecting the stately monument which would remain through centuries magnificent token of France's goodwill to Islam, Kaddour expressed special gratitude for France's good work in North Africa where Islamic Institutions were flourishing in unparalleled peace. The State Secretary M. Colrat paid a tribute of admiration to the Moslem soldiers who fought on French soil in defence of liberty.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION AND GERMANY.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Berlin.—A provisional agreement has been reached between the Reparations Commission and Germany, which provides for an annual payment of 720 million gold marks in cash and 1,450 millions gold marks in kind. The former increases if the latter payment is not reached.

There will be simplification of machinery for distribution of orders for goods, which are expected mainly to comprise articles not competing with the Entente's own industries. These have been taken to eliminate the middleman.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

UNION OF RELIEF GIVING BODIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

The Russian Famine Relief Fund, the Save Children Fund and the Society of Friends, the three bodies at present engaged in sending relief to Russia, have agreed to combine their efforts. Sir Benjamin Robertson has undertaken the direction of operations and will be assisted by the representative of each of the three Societies. An all-British appeal for the support is to be issued.

LYONS RLY. CO. BONDS.

COVERED TEN TIMES OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Paris.—A Havas message says the newspapers comment with utmost satisfaction at the fact that the Lyons Railway Company's Bonds issued on the London market has been covered ten times over. They hold this indicating a lasting recovery of the French exchange and as a great stride towards the restoration of normal business conditions.

PROVISION FOR 32 MILLION DOLLARS.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S SHIPPING SUBSIDY PLAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Washington.—President Harding has presented to the Congress a shipping subsidy plan which provides thirty-two million dollars annually and is provided principally by the diversion of ten per cent. of American Customs receipts. Not more than fifty per cent. of immigrants may be transported in foreign ships. The Shipping Board's vessels will be sold, proceeds being used as a construction loan fund. The President has further recommended granting railroads a right to operate steamship lines, and the enforcement of section of the Merchant Marine Act which provides that preferential rail and steamship rates shall be allowed on through shipments by American vessels.

RATIFICATION OF RUSSO-PERSIAN TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHRAN, March 1.
Recd. 8-15 a.m. March 2.

Copies of the Russo-Persian Treaty of February 1921, ratified and signed by the Persian Government and the Russian Soviet authorities and sealed by the Shah before his departure for Europe, have now been personally exchanged at the Foreign Office between the Russian Minister and the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LAMENTATION.

HUMILIATING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH HE IS GROANING.

RESIGNATION INEVITABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Mar. 2.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" reports that Mr. Lloyd George is most dissatisfied at not receiving loyal support in Parliament to which he is entitled and has written to Mr. Chamberlain as head of the Unionists expressing this feeling in plain terms, and intimating he cannot continue to submit to the present humiliating conditions. The "Telegraph" in a leading article says Mr. Lloyd George is completely justified in his action and that continuance of such treatment as he has received must render his resignation inevitable.

KING THANKS THE NATION.

COUPLE LUSTILY GREETED EN ROUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2

The King, in his message to the nation, expresses his deepest thanks for the warm and affectionate good wishes of his subjects throughout the Empire on the happy memorable occasion. The goodwill of the people throughout the realm is appreciated all the more vividly, because many at present are living in the shadow of greatest hardship and anxiety.

PEOPLE CHEERED THE COUPLE.

As the special wedding train steamed from Paddington station to Shifnal, it was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm along the entire route. The whole populations of villages turned out, and tumultuously cheered the passing train. All the Railway station platform and other points of vantage were packed with waving throngs, whilst in some places school boys and girls turned out *en masse* to acclaim the happy couple. The special train passed through Leamington, Birmingham and Wolverhampton slowly to enable the waiting crowds to convey their cordial greetings. The train accomplished the non-stop run without a hitch and arrived at Shifnal punctually to the minute.

DEATH OF MR. FRANCIS GORDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 9-15 a.m. March 2.

The death is announced of Mr Francis Gordon, proprietor of the "Advocate of India" of Bombay.

[Mr. Francis Frederick Gordon was born in 1866. He joined the literary staff of the Bombay Gazette in 1890. He purchased the Advocate of India in 1894. He took an active part in plague suppression measures, and through his efforts, succeeded in inducing the Government to abolish the quarantine imposed at Bombay on Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca for which he received the thanks of leading Mahomedans of India.]

NATIVE RATINGS AND ROYAL NAVY UNIFORMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 9-15 a.m. March 2.

In the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Bramsdon suggested prohibition of native ratings in the East Indies station from wearing the uniform of chief and petty officers of the Royal Navy, and declared that this was a source of dissatisfaction to such officers. Col. Amery replied that he did not intend to prohibit the wearing of naval uniform by native ratings in foreign stations.

RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN GENOA CONFERENCE.

CONDITIONAL ON BEING TREATED AS AN EQUAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 9-15 a.m. March 2.

The possibility of Russia's reversing her decision to participate in the Genoa Conference is suggested by a telegram from Moscow which says that M. Tchitcherin has declared that the proposals to fix a period of six months' probation for Russia is absolutely unacceptable to Russia, who desires to be treated as an equal among equals. M. Tchitcherin has rejected any form of tutelage or admission of inferiority. If such a proposal is adopted as a preliminary basis of the Conference, Russia's participation will become problematical.

CABLE ITEMS.

Helsingfors.—A message from Moscow states that Conference of Delegates of the Soviet Republics of Azerdaijan, White Russia, Armenia, Bakharia, Georgia, Ukraine and Kuban and Far Eastern Republics have signed protocol authorising Soviet Russia to represent them at Genoa Conference.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Arthur Holbrook, Mr. Stanly said the question of granting medals in respect of the operations for suppression of rebellion in Mesopotamia in 1920 was being considered. He was unaware that General Haldane in leaving Mesopotamia had stated that medals would be issued.

The Afghan Mission has arrived in Paris.

The Shah of Persia has settled down in French Riviera for a sojourn of considerable duration.

FUTURE STATUS OF EGYPT.

CONDITIONS OF INDEPENDENCE.

MATTERS RESERVED TO BRITISH GOVT'S DISCRETION.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN LORD ALLENBY.

WITHDRAWAL OF MARTIAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 5 p.m. Mar. 2.

The Government has published a declaration addressed to the Sultan of Egypt with regard to the future status of Egypt and laying down the following principles:—

(1) the British Protectorate over Egypt shall be terminated and Egypt declared an independent sovereign State;

(2) as soon as the Egyptian Government passes an Act of Indemnity applying to all the Egyptian inhabitants, martial law, as proclaimed on November 2nd 1914, shall be withdrawn;

(3) the following matters shall be absolutely reserved to the British Government's discretion until it is possible to conclude agreements on them between the British and the Egyptian Governments; namely, the security of the Empire communications in Egypt, defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference either direct or indirect; protection of foreign interests in Egypt and protection of minorities, and the Soudan.

Pending the conclusion of the agreements *status quo* in all these matters shall remain in fact.

LORD ALLENBY'S NOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The covering note from Lord Allenby to the Sultan is largely devoted to dissipating the impression in Egypt after the publication of the note in December, that Britain was about to abandon the liberal and favourable attitude towards the Egyptian aspirations. The Note reiterates the Imperials Government's most ardent desire to place the conduct of their own affairs in Egyptian hands and lays stress of Britain's repugnance at seeing the Egyptians delay by their own acts the realisation of the jointly desired ideal and at being compelled to intervene to re-establish order; but the latter fact in no way reflects upon the Imperial Government's intention to alter its announced policy. The note adds there is no obstacle to the reestablishment forthwith of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and says that if circumstances arise to delay operation of the Act of Indemnity mentioned in the Declaration, Lord Allenby is prepared to suspend the application of martial law respecting all matters affecting the free exercise of the Egyptians' political rights.

The note concludes: It is now for Egypt to respond and it is hoped she will justly appreciate Britain's intentions and that reflection and not passion will guide her attitude.

CONFIDENCE IN LORD ALLENBY.

INVITED FOR CONSULTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George emphased the Government declaration conformed closely to the policy laid down by the agreement at the Imperial Conference and fully covered all the matters defined there as essential for Imperial security. He mentioned that the declaration had been telegraphically notified to the Dominion Governments who were keenly interested. The Government had complete confidence in Lord Allenby who was invited for consulation on the points relating to Imperial and international effects of his proposals on which the Government had to be completely satisfied. Lord Allenby fully concurred with the Government's proposals to safeguard the special relations between Britain and Egypt and he was returning to Egypt in complete agreement on the course of action now recommended to Parliament.

NEW EGYPTIAN POLICY.

BRITISH PRESS'S APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Except one or two Extremist organs, the Press comments approvingly on the new Egyptian policy and hopes the Egyptians will recognise the prospect it offers of settlement of the Egyptian problem and attainment of their national aims.

JOHANNESBURGH STRIKE.

SITUATION SIRIOUS.

DYNAMITING INCREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Johannesburg.—The Government has seized the Power Station, but Volunteers have not yet got the steam up and the city is again in darkness. Dynamiting is increasing. There were eight heavy explosions to-day, five on the power line, but little damage was done. A fatal affray occurred at Boksburg, two strikers being killed and a police officer and two men wounded.

ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS GOVT. AMENDMENT.

STRIKERS TO RESUME WORK AT ONCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Capetown.—The strike debate in the House of Assembly has ended in rejection of the motion by Opposition and adoption of the Government amendment, advising immediate return to work, pending enquiry by an impartial Board.

Mr. Kellaway announced that the Government had declined the offer of the Marconi Company to build the Imperial Wireless stations within three years.

The Judge has ordered winding up of the City Equitable Insurance Company and the associated companies.

Paris.—A Havas message says the French aerial navigation system is increasing steadily in scope and popularity. Over ten thousand passengers made use of French aerial lines in 1921 compared with 1700 in 1920.

NO INDEPENDENCE FOR PALESTINE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

TO ARAB DELEGATION'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

The officially announced immigrants to Palestine last year numbered 9,149.

Mr. Churchill has replied to the recent protest of Arab delegation that Government is unable to abandon the principle of Jewish National Home, to which Britain was pledged previous to the Covenant of the League of Nations. He denies that the Covenant recognises independence of Palestine and consequently he is unable to sanction independent Government in Palestine at the present stage, but he is prepared to consider the desirability of modifying the provision regarding members of the Legislative Council, thus increasing the influence of elected members.

PESSIMISM IN JUTE INDUSTRY DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 am., Mar. 3.

At the meeting of the Jute Industries Limited the Chairman Mr. Ernest Cox said orders were arriving very slowly but deprecated pessimism, as he believed the pendulum would swing again but he could not say when. The jute industry in Britain he added was faced with new competition. Unemployment in Dundee was largely due to increasing importation of German goods.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Mar. 2.

The following football matches were played to-day; League Second Division Fulham two, Notts Forest nil, Bradford two, Notts County one, Northern League, Staly Bridge nil, Southport nil, Scottish League Rangers nil, Falkirk nil.

ROYAL WEDDING.

GORGEOUS PROCESSIONS.

IMMENCE ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 2.

Despite gloomy weather forecasts, and the fact that much rain fell during the night, Princess Mary's wedding morn dawned brightly and, with dawn, the pilgrimage began the route being crowded by seven this morning, mostly by women and children. Trams and buses, however, brought thousands of other people, all in the happiest of spirits in Spring sunshine.

The outlook, from Buckingham Palace at ten this morning along the Mall, crowded with spectators, was really remarkable, and members of the Royal Family, including the bride, came to the Palace windows to gaze upon the living avenue. Those who were invited and who chose to go afoot to the Abbey found difficulty getting through the dense crowds thronging the precincts. Everywhere, people were to be seen waving Union Jacks, on many of which were inscribed:—"Long Live the King." They did not find the waiting dull, with troops and bands marching along to take up their positions; and streams of motors conveying uniformed officers and [illegible] and be-jewelled ladies in wonderful [illegible]umes to the Abbey, long before the [illegible]ked for the arrival of members of [illegible]oyal Family.

THE PROCESSIONS.

Tremendous [illegible]ving greeted the almost simultaneous ap[illegible]rance of the Queen's procession from Buckingham Palace and Queen Alexandra's procession from Marlborough House. The Queen, with her three sons, Albert, Henry and George, riding in a glass coach, wore a hat of golden tissue surmounted by a plume of white ostrich feathers and magnificent ermine cloak covering the costume of plain gold. Queen Alexandra wore a beautiful dress of gold and black brocade trimmed with old lace. The bells of Saint Margarets burst into merry peal upon their arrival at the Abbey. Queen Alexandra's procession followed the Queen's procession a minute later. Ten minutes elapsed before the bride left Buckingham Palace.

The King, in the uniform of the Grendier Guards, tenderly handed his daughter into her carriage, which is known as the "Irish Coach", because it was built in Ireland; and then His Majesty took his seat beside her. Princess Mary was a vision of loveliness in the magnificent wedding dress. She looked pale, but smiled happily in response to tumultuous reception. As the three carriages, preceded and followed by the Sovereign's Escort of Life Guards appeared in the Mall, the sun, which had been temporarily obscured by the passing clouds, suddenly shone out upon the glittering escort. The crowd vented its enthusiasm without restraint. Many women were moved to tears.

BRIDEGROOM CHEERED.

Shortly before the Royal procession started, Viscount Lascelles left Chesterfield House in a closed motor car, accompanied by his best man, Sir Victor Mackenzie, both in the uniform of the Grendiers. They were enthusiastically greeted.

The gaiety, filling the streets, was reflected even inside Westminister Abbey, whose customarily sombre grey was transformed into a spectacle of glowing colour. A bright crimson carpet covered the stone floor of the nave and ended at the sacrarium where a wonderful colouring of ornamentations of the High Altar and masses of dimly gurning candles formed a superb setting for the ceremony. Streams of sunshine through the windows played upon the lavish display of crimson and gold braid and decorations and jewels worn by the most distinguished representatives of every aspect of life in the Empire. The arrival of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in scarlet and gold carrying halberds to take up their positions in the transepts completed the setting for the splendid pageant awaiting the arrival of bride.

Viscount Lascelles, who was seated in the sacrarium, rose when the Royal party, including Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra arrived; and he remained standing as he awaited the bride, whose entry was heralded by the choir's singing without accompaniment "Lead us Heavenly Father."

BRIDE'S PROCESSION.

The bride's procession was headed by the Canons in magnificent vestments, then the choir, and the Dean of Westminster preceding the bride, who walked with the head proudly erect, her left hand resting lightly upon the King's right arm. Viscount Lascelles advanced and stood beside Princess Mary on the top of the steps of the sacrarium. Ten bridesmaids were standing at the foot of the steps, with the King slightly behind the Princess, while the whole Royal party stood within the rails of the High Altar. The Queen whose eyes were steadily fixed upon her daughter throughout the ceremony, was with other Royal ladies visibly affected as the Dean of Westminster began ceremony with the opening exhortation.

CONDUCTING SERVICE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, replacing the Dean of Westminster, then conducted service, bride and bridegroom making responses in firm and loud voices. Both knelt during the final prayers. The Archbishop addressed the pair and emphasised the fact that they would soon be the very focus of interest and prayers of millions of people throughout the whole World. He believed that no daughter of a reigning King had ever before been married in Westminster Abbey. He referred to the War services of Viscount Lascelles and the services rendered by the Princess in hospital and her leadership of disciplined English girlhood

PROPAGANDISTS' LATEST

"MORNING POST'S" REVELATIONS.

KEMALISTS AND BOLSHEVISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 1 am., Mar. 3.

The "Morning Post's" Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that Bolsheviks are landing munitions and gold at Kemalist Black Sea port of Samsoun. The Soviet Government, the correspondent declares, is exercising strong pressure on the Angora Government to act only in union with Russia in any negotiations with the Entente. An inspired article in Mustapha Kemal's organ in connection with the Kemalist mission to the Entente capitals urges "trust Russia not Western Powers," and attacks the British policy. There is increasing evidence, adds the correspondent that the Kemalist Government has decided to adventure another campaign despite all diplomatic efforts which may be due.

He concluded by bidding them God-speed on behalf of the Empire and the people.

There were renewed scenes of enthusiasm when the Royal procession returned through the streets.

A STRIKING INCIDENT.

A striking incident took place on the return of the wedding party from Westminster Abbey. The roar of cheering in Whitehall suddenly died down when it was noticed that the bridal pair had halted at the Cenotaph. Princess Mary handed the Sergeant-Major of Guards on duty a portion of her wedding bouquet of white chrysanthemums and Lilies of valley to be placed at the base of the monument. Viscount Lascelles saluted grave when the Sergeant-Major laid flowers, which bore no card or inscription, in the centre of other floral tributes to the Dead.

THE FINAL TOUCH.

Those who beheld the ceremony at Westminster Abbey, this morning, were more impressed by the family nature of the function than by the splendour of the spectacle. The final touch to this family aspect was given at Buckingham Palace, on the occasion of the departure of the married couple, for their honeymoon in Shropshire. The King and his sons, standing at the exit through the archway in front of the Palace pelted the bride and bridegroom as their open landau, drawn by four grey horses emerged, with rice and confetti with such vigour that both were obliged to stoop low in order to avoid the onslaught. All were laughing heartily.

The Queen was not present however. She remained in the Grand Hall of the Palace, where she had just bade her daughter a tearful farewell. The route to Paddington was still crowded with spectators who gave the bridal pair a most enthusiastic send-off.

FRENCH PRESS TRIBUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 2.

Paris.—The Press devotes much space to Princess Mary's wedding, giving minute descriptions of presents and dresses.

Marshal Foch, interviewed on this occasion, dwelt upon the British Army's heroism during the War, and said that it was fitting to recall the tragic memories at a time when Britain was proudly sounding praises of the Royal Family. Marshal Foch declared that all France was happy in the honour done to the illustrious House to which France was most faithful. King George and the Prince of Wales had gained France's sincere affection.

The "Matin," commenting on the interview, says that the Allied Generalissimo's tribute is a bunch of roses of France worthy of the Mary of England's daughter.

PRINCESS MARRYING FOR LOVE.

CHORUS OF BRITISH PRESS APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 9-15 a.m. March 2.

The royal bride was greeted in most cordial fashion by editorial articles in the mornings' journals, which unite in paying tributes to Princess Mary, to ancient memories and the Royal House; in showering felicitations upon them and praying for the couple's happiness.

Newspapers dwell with particular pleasure upon the fact that the Princess has chosen an English Commoner to be her husband.

The "Daily Mail" declares that no marriage in the Royal Family has been in more complete accord with the national feelings, and adds 'We are all thankful that the Princess is marrying for love."

The "Westminster Gazette" going further—says that the fact that the Princess is marrying an Englishman [illegible] hope that the Prince of Wales will follow [illegible] an English wife.

The "Daily Express" declares that the whole country approves of the match."

News pages are largely occupied with items referring to the wedding and carefully reflect the keenness of public interest. A few folk dressed with [illegible] all night in order to get a good place from which to see the procession. 170 guests will be [illegible] wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace at which Their Majesties and the bride and bridegroom will occupy one table. There will be a special honeymoon [illegible] Shifnal. Weston Hall is described as an ideal honeymoon spot. It is surrounded by a thousand acre deer park.

MANUFACTURE OF RLY. MATERIALS.

INDUSTRIES MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND ENCOURAGED IN A

SIR VITHALDAS' RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 2.

It was a relief to find that the Agenda Paper of the Assembly when it met at 11 this morning contained only five resolutions in contrast to sixteen which had hitherto been cabled. This was happily due to the recent amendments of standing orders. The President on taking his chair announced that the Governor-General had assented to the Assembly's amendments of the standing orders. Sir William Vincent, the leader of the House, announced the Government business for the next week. Monday the 6th and Tuesday the 7th will be devoted to a general discussion of the budget. On the 8th the Government will ask for the passage of the Ports Act Amendment Bill and introduction of the Official Secrets Bill, Indian Lunatic Asylum Bill and Bill for restriction and control of transport of cotton under certain circumstances. The 11th instant has been allotted for votes on demands for supplementary grants for the current year.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey moved his resolution which stood first on the paper and which ran thus:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a Committee consisting of members of the Indian Legislature be appointed to consider and report at an early date as to what steps should be taken by the Government of India to encourage the establishment of the necessary industries so that as large an amount as possible of the Rs. 150 crores proposed to be set aside for the rehabilitation of the railways during the next five years be spent in India."

In moving his resolution Sir Vithaldas said:—This House will remember that the Railway Finance Committee appointed by Government to make recommendations about the financial provision to be made for the rehabilitation and expansion of railways in India arising out of the report of the Acworth Railway Committee have reported that a fixed programme for five years should be settled for the railway capital expenditure. They have also recommended that Rs. 150 crores be provided for the purpose during the next five years. During the discussion in the Committee figures for the capital expenditure prepared by the management of several railways were given showing the approximate expenditure during the subsequent five years which showed that in the next five years also Rs. 30 crores per year shall be required, that is, a total of Rs. 300 crores. The Financial Committee however decided that it was sufficient to look ahead only for five years and make provision accordingly.

The object of my resolution is that Government should take active steps to encourage the establishment of industries manufacturing railway materials so that as large an amount as possible of the Rs. 150 crores in five years or Rs. 300 crores in ten years be spent in India. I am sure there is not one Hon. Member of this House who will not subscribe to this policy.

The question is what active steps can be taken to gain our object. It is true that Government have framed rules under which they have agreed to purchase articles of Indian manufacture for their requirements provided that the quality is good and the prices not unfavourable. But this is not enough. It is also true that Government have more than once declared their desire to encourage the establishment of industries in India in recent years but beyond pious hopes, very little has been done. The whole question is a difficult one and that is the reason why I have confined my resolution to the consideration of the manufacture of railway materials only by this Special Committee. Moreover they form the bulk of our purchases in foreign countries and most of our railway requirements worth crores of rupees can be supplied by encouraging only half a dozen kind of industries. If Government desire that the general question of the active encouragement of the industries be considered by a Committee, I shall be more pleased and it should be by a separate Committee, but let us first consider the most urgent problems of the supply of railway materials where crores are to be spent in the immediate future.

The two essential factors to make new industries thrive are the certainty of their products being sold and the prices obtained being reasonable. In all other civilized countries, Government, being responsible to the people, there is no doubt as to the Home manufacturers having the first claim on the Government requirements. I hope now that their attention is drawn, Government will chalk out a policy by which guarantee can be given to the manufacturers that their products would be taken up for Government requirements, at least at a rate at which it would cost Government to import foreign articles plus customs duty.

The question whether any higher price should be paid in its early stages to help any particular industry is one that can be considered when we decide upon our fiscal policy on the recommendations of the Commission which is now enquiring into the question. If on their recommendation the Legislature decides to give protection to particular industries to a certain extent, to that extent these new industries will get the higher price by the proposal I have made of fixing the price on the basis of c.i.f. Indian Port plus customs duty. If the policy proposed by me is adopted, I am sure that many of the requirements of the railways will be produced in India. All the wagons can be made in India with the exceptions of wheels and axles which may have to be imported from abroad at least for some time to come. The latter items would cost about Rs. 1,000 per wagon which is only about ten to twelve per cent. of the whole cost of the wagons. Thus there is a possibility of spending in the country about Rs. 25 crores in wagons alone if active encouragement is given. The same remarks may apply partly to passenger trucks, girders, etc. It is estimated that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 150 crores, Rs. 100 to Rs. 110 crores shall have to be spent out of the country. Suppose by our effort we save half of it from spending abroad; it means a saving to the country of about Rs. 50 crores during the next five years and perhaps much more in later years as we get experience and begin to make most of the articles required in India. Most of what we spend in India goes to the pockets of the poor and gives larger employment to the working classes. Apart from the above advantages, I may say that there is a positive danger if, in addition to our permanent Home charges, a further Rs. 100 crores is drained away from India. It will largely affect our balance of trade and would make our Exchange problem—already difficult,—more difficult. It will pauperise the country. No country can stand along the continual drain on its resources. On the other hand, larger expenditure in the country will bring prosperity to its people.

I hope Government will take early steps to prevent a catastrophe to which the draining of our resources may lead to.

I hope, therefore, that this Assembly will adopt this resolution

SALKUMAR FIRING.

3 MEN KILLED.

SEQUEL TO "RUSH TO RESCUE PRISONERS."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

Information regarding the opening of fire on the 21st February by the armed police in Jalpaiguri District has been received by the Government of Bengal. It appears that on the 12th February the agent of a Marwari shop-keeper at Madarihat was looted as the result of an altercation between him and a Sonthal cooly. The case was investigation instituted and in the course of investigation, on the 21st, a police-officer, attached to Madarihat, went with an armed force to village Salkumar within the jurisdiction of Falkata Police Station and arrested four Sonthals. A crowd variously estimated at 150 to 400 wearing Gandhi-caps collected, followed the police party and demanded the release of the prisoners. After the escort party had gone about a mile and a half, the latter were suddenly surrounded and a rush was made to rescue the prisoners. The Officer-in-charge was knocked over, one constable had his turban snatched away and an attempt was made to take away the musket from another while some of the crowd began to pull the prisoners away. The police opened fire and the crowd dispersed. Three men were killed. One of the dead bodies was found wearing a Gandhi-cap with inscription "Falkata Swaraj No. 146" written on it. An enquiry is being held by the Deputy Commissioner.

ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS.

FIRING AT CHAUDDAGRAM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The following telegram has been received by the Government of Bengal:—The Chauddagram police, of Tippera District accompanied by six constables from the Headquarters, arrested three volunteers on the 24th ulto. An attempt was made to rescue prisoners and the police were attacked. Constables had to fire using buck shot. As far as is known at present, there were no serious casualties. The Superintendent of Poice has gone to the spot with a deatchment of armed poice.

ARRESTS AT JANGAMASHESWARAPURAM.

MADRAS GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 1.

The following communique dated 28th February 1922 has been issued by the Government:—Collections in Guntur District up to 23rd February amounted to nearly 32 lakhs out of the total land revenue demand for the year of 58½ lakhs of rupees. The collections on 23rd totalling nearly 4 lakhs. The District Magistrate has continued his tour in Palnad Taluk and effected arrest of ten men belonging to Jangamasheswarapuram who had been concerned in the forcible rescue of prisoners from custody, and also of leaders of lawless party in Jettipalam who had forcibly rescued from the pound over 100 cattle which had been found grazing without permite in the forest. His assertion of authority of Government is having good effect in every direction and there are hopes that villagers will not again be led away by evil advice.

MR. KRISHNA DATT.

SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS RIGOROUS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

Mr. Krishna Datt, President of the Dorwalla Congress Committee, Dehra Dun has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine and three other office-bearers to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

TATA INDUSTRIES.

REPRESENTATION TO FICAL COMMISSION.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

The major part of Thursday was occupied by the evidence of Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, the representative of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and Tata Oil Mills, Ltd., before the Fiscal Commission. The Tata Companies have various industries at stake with capital of crores of rupees and they made extensive representations to the Fiscal Commission for protection. They stated:—

Iron and steel is the basis of our existing civilization. The last war showed very plainly in the future no country can depend on the maintenance of overseas communications in the case of war, or on its accustomed supplies of any material that is required for military operations. When the great war broke out the first commodity to vanish was gold. The second was certainly steel. Every Government imposed restrictions on its sale every Government prohibited its xport. Prices rose to a preposterous level until they were ten and even fifteen times what had been paid before the war. Even the Indian Government itself had to pay these prices for imported steel bought in the open market and could not obtain sufficient supplies.

These conditions will arise again immediately on the outbreak of war between any two powers, even if the Empire of which this country is a unit is not involved in the struggle. If there is war in Europe, we shall get little or no steel except what we make ourselves. We shall have to pay enormous prices for what we do get, and, as a result, our industries and Railways will be starved for want of their most essential raw material. If India itself is engaged in the war, it will find it impossible to defend itself, unless the manufacture of iron and steel has been firmly established in the country.

In India there is no such reserve, though one will be built up in time as the industry becomes gradually established. If a skilled man leaves us or is incapacitated, it takes us 6 months and a large sum of money to replace him. It is impossible to say that the industry in India is established until we have natives of the country who are competent to fill the highest positions in the Works, as in the case of Japan. We are at present still in the pioneer stage. Through this pioneer stage this industry must be protected, if India is ever to have a separate national existence and become an integral and vital part of the Empire both in defence and progress. Other Steel Companies in India are already projected and the internal competition which may be expected from them is a sufficient safeguard against any monopoly.

But to admit that the Industry requires protection does not solve the problem. We have considered the whole question very carefully, and have come to the conclusion that a policy which would give the iron and steel industry protection to the extent of 33.1—3 per cent. over imported material for a period of five years which might be gradually reduced within a period of 15 years to 15 per cent. should make it possible for the industry to stand by itself and should eventually cheapen the cost of this essential material to the whole of India.

For various reasons, the process of substituting Indians in place of foreigners at our Works has been extremely slow, because up to now we were occupied with other more important problems. Before the war, all our efforts were chiefly concentrated towards improving the quality of steel we were making, and during the war, the question of supplying the urgent requirements of the Indian Government naturally claimed all our attention, the plant being worked at its utmost capacity. With a view to overcoming this difficulty of imported labour, our Company has now established, at a very heavy cost, the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, where Indian students with University qualifications, will be taught metallurgical chemistry and metallurgy. It is expected that students undergoing this course.

TATA OIL MILLS CO.

In regard to the Tata Oil Mills Co. they stated they had floated a company with a capital of one crore of rupees and had installed works at Tatapuram (Ernakulam). Within two months of the starting of operations in May, 1920, they had to stop crushing not only because the supply was inadequate, but also because prices went up so high that it was disastrous to continue operations. The difficulty of getting an adequate supply of copra was one of the main reasons of the loss they suffered last year.

The representation continued:—The places outside British India from where we can get supplies of copra are principally Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, but the one serious obstacle to obtaining copra from these places and other countries is the high duty levied on imports of copra into India, whereas there is no duty on exports of the same article from India. The duty on copra imported into India is 11 per cent. on a tariff value which has been fixed so high as Rs. 540 per ton. This has the practical effect of prohibiting the import of copra into Cochin from outside India. The revenue derived from the imposition of this duty is insignificant. In 1915-16 the duty realised on imports of copra amounted to £182 only in 1919-20 it was £1,078. It is thus obvious that whilst this import brings no appreciable revenue to the State Exchequer it seriously hampers the free import of raw material from neighbouring countries into India. The maintenance of this state of affairs may have the effect of strangulating an infant industry of great promise a result, which, we feel, persuaded, the Government, who have identified themselves with the policy of helping and fostering Indian industries, will be the first to deplore.

In order therefore that this new industry may have a fair chance of development, and that it may be the pioneer of similar other indigenous industries, it is essential that all restrictions on its growth, such as this import duty on raw materials, should be removed. We make this appeal to the Government with all the more confidence since, as we have shown above, the abolition of this duty will involve no material surrender of revenue.

INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LTD.

The Secretary, Indian Steel Wire Products, Ltd., of Jamshedpur, too made some representation for protection of their industries. They stated:—

Caiptal of the Company is all Indian and has a Board of Directors and a firm of Managing Agents, all Indian.

We are afraid we cannot call our Steel Wire Factory an "infant" industry as it is yet to be born. We expect it to come into existence in a few months more and before it raises its first cry we beg to approach you to afford us facility to give it such nourishment as it will need, at least, during its "infant" stages and till it is able to "stand" and "walk" on its own legs.

In foreign countries for nearly 600 years Wire industry has been developed mostly on the *Commercial Side*. There seems to be almost complete lack of invention on the mechanical side. The same mechanical devices, as a Die, Power-driven tongs and Power-driven block to supply the traction and wind the wire drawn, have all along been used with little change. Dependent so much on experienced and skilful manipulation and affected so largely by commercial requirements we believe this industry is very suitable to India and is likely to grow in India.

If a protective policy is adopted it is possible that British and foreign industrial firms will endeavour to establish themselves in India in order to get the benefit of the protective tariff. Our attitude towards such comers will be friendly. However we beg to suggest that any such foreign firm should have to certify that not less than 75 per cent. of the total capital of the Company has been subscribed by Indians before they establish their factories in India to take the benefit of the tariff.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS' EVIDENCE.

In the afternoon the adjourned evidence of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas was resumed. Sir Montague de Webb told witness that the Indian Merchants' Bureau seem to be pessimistic as it appeared from their representation. As a matter of fact India had made considerable progress of any tropical country in the Empire.

A.—I am surprised to hear this from Sir Montague. In fact your Chamber, Sir, has told many times that India has not yet made that progress which it ought to have.

Q.—In the Bombay Presidency in the Indian industries a considerable proportion of the capital was Indian?

A.—Yes.

Continuing, Mr. Purshotamdas said that though England in theory was a free trader her self-governing colonies were protectionists.

Sir Montague:—It is a source of ridicule for many people, but it is so.

Continuing, witness said he would not mind mutual preference instead of Imperial preference, that is full economic control in the hands of India.

Mr. Rhodes:—There are many Englishmen and Scotchmen like myself who reside in India for the best part of their life and instead of going back home if they were to cooperate with Indians for the progress of the country would that be a good idea?

A.—Until 8 a.m. this morning I entertained the same hope, but after reading in newspapers the speech of Sir R. Watson Smyth of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce my hope is dashed to the grounds.

Chairman.—I am afraid we are going outside the sphere of reference. Please do not reply further. We need not indulge in politics.

Mr. Purshotamdas therefore did not finish his reply as his reply was likely to construe a retort to Sir R. W. Smyth.

MR. MAVJI GOVINDJI SETH.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth was then examined who stated:—

The existing Tariff policy has had a most adverse effect on the economic well-being of the country. It can safely be described as step-motherly, being pursued at the dictation of the Secretary of State acting in the interests of British Trade and Industries sometimes even against the wishes of the Government of India. Not only that but it had made India a dumping ground for the wares of almost of all the manufacturing countries of the world, notably of Germany and Japan and latterly of America. If fifty years ago a Commission like this had been appointed and had advised and if the Government of India had been left free to adopt, a protective tariff Indian industries would have thriven so much that the last war would have ended at least two years earlier. A comparison with the economic growth of Japan and the Industrial and Commercial expansion of U. S. A. would at once show what those countries gained by a policy of protection and what India lost by continuance of the existing Tariff policy. If its effects in the past have been bad, in future they are bound to be worse. With most of the countries with which India has to deal being protectionist India can ill-afford to continue the present policy which has been and is bound to be ruinous.

The Commission then adjourned till today.

SLAVE TRADING IN ABYSSINIA

GOVT. RECEIVES CONFIRMATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Harmsworth admitted the Government has received reports, confirming the existence of widespread and drowning slave trading in Abyssinia. No slaves, he added, were employed in the British Legation in Abyssinia, but some Abyssinian servants of the Legation possessed slaves. He was enquiring into the matter.

MR. MONTAGU DIFFICULTY.

WHAT TO CALL POLITICAL ARR[illegible]?

COL. WEDGWOOD'S QUESTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 2.

Col. Wedgwood in the Commons requested for a list of the political prisoners in India including the gaols in which they are confined and asked whether it was not true that Sir George Lloyd had managed to do without all these imprisonments in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Montagu pointed out the difficulty of defining political arrests but intimated his intention of instituting enquiries.

Regarding the Legislative Assembly's resolution asking for a revision of the Constitution before 1929 Mr. Montagu proposed to send a reply following on the lines of the speech he made on February 14th.

TREATMENT OF ALI BROTHERS.

TRIAL OF KARACHI CONGRESS WORKERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 1.

The trial of Karachi Congress workers was resumed to-day in Khaliqdina Hall. The Inspector-General of Prisons was the first witness to be examined. He said he arrived in Karachi on February 9 and visited the jail that evening. He again went to jail on the 10th. There he learnt that a crowd of people was expected. When the crowd collected he was informed of it. On learning the object of the crowd he ordered the Ali Brothers to be shown to the crowd. He also asked the Ali Brothers to speak to the crowd and ask them to go away. After seeing the Ali Brothers the crowd dispersed. While returning from jail he met a crowd near the bazar. He was hit by a stone (witness here produced the stone that he said had struck him).

SEARCH ORDERED BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rewachand the defence pleader, witness said he came to know indirectly at Ahmedabad that political prisoners were not being searched at Karachi. So he ordered the Superintendent of Karachi Jail to search them. He had the orders of the Bombay Government that there was to be no discrimination between political and other prisoners as regards treatment. This order was issued probably in 1920. He believed different treatment was meted out to political prisoners in Behar and Orissa. He had given newspapers to educated prisoners, but he was told not to allow private books and newspapers to prisoners. So he cancelled his orders. He came to Karachi because extraordinary things were happening in the local jail. He was sent a wire that the prisoners had gone on strike. He made enquiries. He could not get one prisoner to say that the strike was due to the treatment meted out to Ali Brothers. The prisoners would not even mention the names of the brothers. Witness was not prepared to say that the strike was not due to the treatment of Ali Brothers. Six prisoners complained against the jailor and head warder.

Continuing, witness said that on the first day of the strike the prisoner refused to take food. The Ali Brothers had gone on sympathetic strike with the prisoners. They did not eat because other prisoners would not eat. The Ali Brothers complained of the search. They said it was humiliating. On their undertaking that they would not hide anything, he ordered that they should be exempted from search. Vias, one of the accused, asked witness why he had treasured the stone. Witness replied that he had kept it as a memento of non-violent non-cooperation.

Asked how he said that the stone was thrown by non-cooperators when the crowd was a mixed crowd of non-cooperators, C.I.D. and others, witness said, he only guessed it. He had no other reasons.

SEVERITY TO MOULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Lucas, Superintendent of the local jail, further cross-examined said that the Magistrate had recommended a light for Moulana Mahomed Ali. But he wrote to the Inspector-General of Prisons that as Moulana Mahomed Ali was disobedient to him he should not be given a light. However, as again Moulana Mahomed Ali explained his difficulties—but now in different way—he asked the opinion of the medical officer. Eventually a light was provided, but the lamp was kept in the verandah and not in his cell. He searched the Ali Brothers without using force. He punished Mr. Mahomed Ali by confining him in a separate cell. He removed all his bedding during day time. So on the first day Mr. Mahomed Ali had to offer prayers on the bare ground, but on the second day on being requested he gave them rugs to offer prayers on.

Continuing, witness said he remembered the crowd of the 10th. The crowd was not breaking the jail doors, but was only shouting. He could not say whether any of the accused was there. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch interval accused were examined by the Court all save two answered to the Court's queries. Mai Saraswati Devi refused to answer Magistrate's questions, she said she did not recognise the Court and did not believe in its justice, the whole thing was farce and the Magistrate were agent who was playing his part of cutting throat of justice. she did not think worth while to make any answers and refused to sign her deposition.

HONGKONG SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

DOMESTICS TO JOIN IN SYMPATHY.

MILITARY GUARDING THE CITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 2.

Hongkong.—The strike situation has become worse. The Guilds have ordered cooks and houseboys employed by Europeans to strike in sympathy with the seamen, and accordingly the domestics have notified their employers that they are going to Canton today. The employees of bakeries and restaurants left work without notice.

The Legislature has enacted emergency regulations, imposing censorship on telegrams and letters, and empowering the public officers to seize premises and vehicles. A military cordon has been stationed along the frontier and detachments of soldiers are posted throughout the city.

GENERAL SALT DUTY.

INCREASED FROM RE. - PS. -°.

A Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

With effect from the 1st March 1922 the general salt duty has been increased from one rupee four annas to two rupees and eight annas per maund. Duty on salt manufactured in Aden, remains unchanged.

THE DELHI DECISION

(Continued from page 6.)

and futility of the policy, which is being pursued. Thousands who disobeyed the orders of Government have gone to jail and thousands more are eager to go. The policy adopted by Government defeats its own object by increasing the tension, alienating popular sympathy and aggravating the general unrest. The Government should recognize the fact that repressive laws which are peacefully defied by large numbers of people in utter disregard of consequences, fail in their object, and a wise Government, which is not obsessed with unreasonable notions of prestige, would take into careful consideration the effect produced by the enforcement of admittedly obnoxious coercive measures and if it finds that they have not got the support of any influential section of the public, it would immediately revise its policy in the light of the experience gained.

There is the most unquestionable testimony that the manner in which the Criminal Law Ammendment Act of 1908 and the Seditious Meeting Act of 1911, have been enforced, only serves to strengthen the moral courage of a suffering people who gain strength and vitality with every fresh exhibition of force by Government. But unfortunately this fact is not so evident to Government as it is to its friends and foes alike.

His Excellency Lord Reading's Government have been guilty of a grave political blunder in their misapplication of the provisions of the Criminal Law Ammendment Act. He continues to tolerate the pervision of law and to uphold the same on the plea, which every man in India, including the bureaucrat, now knows to be fictitious, that Mahatma Gandhiji aims at violence and terrorism. The Mahatma who had made all the necessary preparations to lead the dangerous movement of mass Civil Disobedience at Bardoli fully understood its responsibility and clearly recognized that the movement could not but lead to violence and disorder, in view of the terrible happenings at Chauri-Chaura and wisely resolved to suspend the movement till the country was better disciplined in the creed of non-violent non-cooperation. It is clear to the commonest understanding that if the struggle had been commenced at Bardoli, it would have ended in a short time either in the absolute despotism of Government or the complete demoralisation of the national volunteers. In the former case there would have been rivers of blood running in the country, and in the latter the country would have been honeycombed with secret societies planning a revolution and thirsting for murder and slaughter. Neither of these results was desirable in the interests of the country.

It is a pity that the English Press is singularly ignorant of the real political situation in India. Their comments betray their gross ignorance of the things as they are at present in this country. They all appear to have swallowed the fiction as if Gospel truth that Mahatma Gandhiji's movement is accompanied by violence and intimidation, and hence they recommend his immediate arrest. They do not seem to have the remotest idea that if there is one man more than any other in India at the present juncture who possesses the power to maintain peace and order in the land or to cause strife and anarchy, according as he wishes for the one thing or the other, it is Mahatma Gandhiji, the greatest man in India at the present moment. Messrs. Young and Ferreras in their book antitled "India in Conflict" speak of Mahatma Gandhiji in the following glowing terms:—"Even the briefest account of modern India could not fail to mention him who is probably regarded to-day as India's greatest man—Mr. M. K. Gandhi. It is surely to India's credit that her saintliest man is regarded as her greatest. Is the Christian West always as right-minded? It would be unwise to allow Mr. Gandhi's recent unfortunate excursions into politics to obscure for us his magnificent self-sacrifice for his people, his utter simplicity of life and humility, entire freedom from bitterness, his unbounded honesty and sincerity, his loving courtesy to opponents, and consistent refusal to take advantage of the weakness of those whom he thinks compelled to oppose. Those who have met him regard it as one of the privileges of their lives, and it is no exaggeration to call him one of the most Christ-like men on earth. In him is embodied the new conscience of India to be."

TOKIO LETTER.

SEVERE SNOW-STORM IN JAPAN.

MILITARISM IN CHINA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Jan. 31.

Practically the whole of Japan is now suffering from one of the most severe winters that has ever been experienced for many years. The snow storms and the cold weather have paralyzed the daily life of the people in the north and north-west of the main island where the train service has completely broken down. Several trains in the afflicted districts are buried in snow drifts with no immediate prospects of being dug out. Distress is reported to be becoming acute among the 1,700 passengers who are thus stranded and are living in the crowded coaches most of the time. The lack of proper clothing and the dearth of sufficient food supplies which are daily dwindling in the neighbouring villages have caused nearly a panic among these unfortunate people. Frantic efforts are being made by the Railway authorities to reach the trains and the snow ploughs which at first did not accomplish much by way of opening the lines have now greatly facilitated the task of the relief parties who have with great difficulties been enabled to relieve the distress of those inhabiting the stalled trains. Besides a number of deaths due to extreme cold and the meagre supplies of food, an enterprising newspaper correspondent, reports one birth, three engagements and one, *Shinju* (double suicide) from among the stranded passengers.

In places where snowfalls have been abnormal, many of the houses have collapsed under the weight of snow which in some places is reported to be 12 feet deep. There is reported to be an imminent famine in many of the districts under snow, as the stocks of food and fuel supplies are becoming low due to the disabled train service, an early resumption of which is not yet in sight. Suffering in the snow stricken areas is so widespread that the government authorities have failed to secure the services of the villagers to clear the railway tracks and had to accomplish what little they have done through the good offices of the War Office authorities who have sent quite a large detachment of soldiers to stay till the traffic has been restored to normal. Some of the rivers have been completely frozen thus cutting off all supplies of water to a number of industrial enterprises, especially the hydro-electric works.

Influenza Epidemic.

This unprecedented visitation that is now sweeping the whole length and breadth of Japan has not been without its effects in Tokyo and vicinity. In the slum districts approximately 100 persons have died from pressure. The bursting of some water pipes and the freezing to ice of many others is believed to be the most serious ever experienced in this premier city of the Empire. The high cost of living is also adding its quota to the seriousness of the situation. In the slum districts, influenza, the aftermath of the cold weather, is taking its toll in hundreds. Heartrending tales of those benumbed to death in houses where sufficient shelter is not afforded, are being published in the Japanese papers. The number of influenza cases is also rapidly increasing among school children and soldiers. The epidemic is reported to be very serious in the southern parts of the country while in the city of Tokyo there are estimated to be about 30 to 40 thousand patients receiving daily treatment on account of the flu alone. The strenuous efforts that are being made by the municipal and prefectural authorities to stem the tide of the disease are praiseworthy. In comparison with this, it staggers one to recollect the days when people in India were allowed to die like flies while the high officials of the Government of India were enjoying lives on a scale wich may not perhaps fall to the lot of the Ministers of State of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. But there is a world of difference between India and Japan. The authorities in Japan have to look after their own kith and kin while in India the welfare of aliens must be looked after by aliens.

The Chinese Puzzle.

China is a land of puzzles and that is perhaps why any problem incapable of solution is popularly referred to as a Chinese puzzle. A few weeks ago, General Chang Tso-lin, the "War Lord" of Mukden and the famous exbandit leader who looms so large among the so-called powerful leaders of modern China, came down to Peking with his efficiently trained soldiers, pulled down the Ching Cabinet and installed in its place a group of his own underlings under the Premiership of Liang Shih-yi a well known politician who on account of his remarkable hold on the financial resources of the country is generally called the "God of Wealth." After a round of calls at the foreign legations and gracing with his august presence a number of other functions held in his honour, the powerful Tuchun of Mukden went back home with a splendour and glory which reminds one of the old feudal barons of Europe. But puzzles are always puzzles and they puzzle even the biggest brains. Hardly had General Chang reached his seat of Government that he was non-plussed to find that a telegram from General Wu Pei-fu another war lord urging upon Mr. Liang to resign from the Premiership or face the consequences, has been quietly placed in the hands of the Premier. General Wu Pei-fu controls the Yangtze Valley and is supported by his official superior General Tsao Kun.

Hatred and Fear of Japan.

One real issue that is capable of appealing to the sentiments of the Chinese people is the hatred and fear of the power of Japan. Both the Generals—Wu and Tsao—the recognised leaders of the Chihli party, have wisely confined their attacks on Premier Liang to his pro-Japanese tendencies. The ire of General Wu has been greatly aroused especially because the first act of Liang's Cabinet was to pardon the Anfu leaders who were made to take refuge in the Japanese legation by the student movement in 1911 and the then victorious General Wu Pei-fu. Not content with this the Liang Ministry and the temerity of giving jobs to two of the "Three Traitors" so ignominously driven out of office by popular outbursts of indignation at their acts of treachery and ruthlessness to the country.

The foundation of the cabinet have been completely shaken, and Liang Shih-yi, undoubtedly one of the ablest men in modern China, is now on a leave of absence, while Dr. Yen, the Foreign Minister is acting in his place. It is now an open secret that Liang's leave of absence will never expire and his resignation, already in the hands of the President, is being withheld for tiding over the financial difficulties at the year-end. The Government has an overdraft on the Chinese banks amounting to about $57,000,000 and unless this is liquidated before the Chinese New Year, the principal banks of the country will be bankrupt.

The Chihli party has the bulk of the people solidly behind her, so the Mukden party has found the present situation unfavourable to her and resigned to fate, thus abandoning its hostile attitude towards the Chihli faction. The personality of Liang or that of his successor has very little to do with the present political strife. It is a struggle, pure and simple, for supremacy, between the two rival cliques of Mukden and Chihli. Chaos and turmoil still reign supreme in the political circles at Peking and no development of the situation can be expected in the immediated future. The bane of Chinese politics is militarism and it is also the rampancy of militarism that is largely responsible for the international control of the country. The Tuchuns or the Provincial Governors vie with each other in squeezing and muleting the dumb masses for their own personal gains and then fighting amon themselves thus affording the foreign exploiters the golden opportunity of making encroachments on China's sovereign rights. Although China has become a republic, the power and influence of her Tuchuns has continued to increase year after year and to-day the Chinese Generals have their respective spheres of influence and their own administrative organs. The authority of the Central Government does not exceed beyond the fourwalls of Peking where the President and the Cabinet can only hold office under the will and pleasures of the powerful military leaders. The magnitude of power and influence wielded by the military governors can be gauged from the fact that the Liang Ministry has been brought to the verge of downfall by a telegraphic notice sent to it by General Wu.

Reduction of Military Forces.

The following resolution passed by the [illegible] Pacific and Far Eastern Committee of the meeting at Washington in connection with the Disarmament Conference, will receive the hearty approval of every lover and well-wisher of the Chinese nation. Whether or not the resolution will be followed by actual good results is yet to be seen but there is no denying the fact that China stands in urgent need of disbanding her vast armies who are simply bandits in disguise. Let us hope the Chinese people will rise to the occasion and set their own house in order. The full text of the resolution passed at Washington as given out by the American Ambassador at Tokio is as follows:—

"Whereas the Power attending this conference have been deeply impressed with the severe drain on the public revenues of China through the maintenance in various parts of the country of military forces excessive in number and controlled by military chief of the provinces without coordination and whereas the continued maintenance of these forces appears to be mainly responsible for China's present unsettled political condition, and whereas it is felt that large and prompt reduction of these forces will not only advance the cause of China's political unity and economic development but will hasten her financial rehabilitation; therefore, without any intention to interfere in the internal problms of China, but animated by a sincere desire to see China develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government alike in her own interest and in the general interest of trade, and being inspired by the spirit of this conference whose aim it is to reduce through limitation of armament the enormous [illegible] disbursements which manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumberance upon enterprise and national prosperity, resolved that this conference express to China the earnest hope that immediate and effective steps may be taken by the Chinese Government to reduce the aforesaid military forces and expenditure."

Limitation of Land Armaments.

The Kokuminto, an influential party in the Japanese House of Representatives, has at a meeting held at the headquarters of the party adopted resolutions advocating the reduction of land armaments, universal manhood sefferage and the enactment of labour legislation. Mr. Inukai, the President of Kokuminto is of the opinion that as the Washington Conference has agreed upon a general reduction of naval armaments, it is in the fitness of things that Japan should shew her sincerity to the world by making a military cut in the army. With Russia and Germany no more menacing the safety of Japan, there is no necessity of maintaining so much as 21 divisions which can safely be reduced to a point compatible with national safety. The resolution adopted by the party reads:—

"Peace and equality are the twin war ideas of the world, the former finding itself in armament limitation abroad and the latter in the claim for the removal of class distinctions at home. This tendency finds expression in the demand for universal suffrage in the political world, in labour troubles, in economic circles and in the question of high prices.

"The outcome of the Washington Conference will encourage keener international competition in various fields of peaceful activity. That actual achievement depends on actual national power has been verified by the Washington Conference beyond all discussion. In order to insure the peaceful expansion of the nation under these circumstances, therefore, industrialism should take the place of militarism.

"For this purpose it is the party's policy to advocate not only naval armament limitation but drastic restriction of the land forces by reducing the number of divisions and the terms of conscription service and to devote the funds thus saved together with administrative retrenchment towards further development of the nation's potential strength.

This attitude of Kokuminto has made a considerable impression upon the minds of the people throughout the country and the leading newspapers with the exception of a few jingo organs are supporting the idea wholeheartedly. There also appears to be a stir among the ranks of the Seiyukai, the government party, while the pisuks of the Kenseikai, the party in opposition to the present Government, though not yet made public are believed to be neither so radical as that of Kokuminto nor so conservative like the Seiyukai. The army authorities are reported to be amenable to a mild cut in numbers but no decrease in provement of armaments. There is expected to utilize the money thus saved in the improvement of armaments. There is expected to be a hard fight on the question in the present session of the Diet.

The Prince of Wales in India.

A further expression of views by the editor of the Japan Chronicle of Kobe on the prince of Wales tour in India and the way in which accounts of the so-called "spontaneous outbursts" of enthusiasm with which His Highness was greeted in certain places are being flashed abroad for general consumption in these days of high cable charges, are given below for the perusal of Indian readers. The Japan Chronicle is owned and edited by Britishers and a few extracts from its editorial columns on the same subject were reproduced in my previous letter. The learned editor says:—

"On more than one occasion we have had occasion to comment on the manner in which Reuter's flowery telegrams about the Prince of Wales's visit made things infinitely worse than they would otherwise have appeared by the way the business of explaining away hostile demonstrations was gone about. This appears to be the worked of Sir Herbert Russel K. B. E., a former *Daily Express* war correspondent who seems to imagine that the methods employed in the war of dressing up the news (which was intended to cheer the reader up and at the same time to stimulate his war-like spirit and make him set his teeth with determination but more often inspired him with a sense of humiliation that such stuff could be written) are suitable for describing the tour of the Prince of Wales in India. A plain statement without the childish frills is the only suitable way of describing the unfortunate accompaniments to the Prince's arrival in Madras. It certainly cannot be said that the military authorities minimised the importance of the matter. It is impossible that the demonstrations were so serious as to need armoured cars and Lewis guns for their control, but to "set the situation in hand" there were such precautions as might be suitable on entering an enemy country. The military authorities may have intended it for an impressive display of force but the impression that it creates is of being very badly scared. Sir Herbert Russel only adds theatrically to the business."

MADRAS PRESS OPINIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 1.

Commenting on the budget presented to the Indian Legislative Assembly to-day, by the Finance Member the "Madras Mail" says, Sir Malcolm, faced with a desperate situation, has adopted desperate remedies. That the Budget will meet with general approval is not for the moment to be expected. The paper observes that the Finance Member has striven to make the burden of extra taxation fall more heavily on the shoulders, which he thinks can support a heavier load.

The "Daily Express" says it is difficult to take other than a pessimistic view of the probable consequences either as regards trade or in relation to current politics.

The "New India" says it is from the beginning to end a Budget of unrelieved hopelessness, full of lamentings regarding falling revenues and full of proposals for fresh burdens.

The "Hindu" says the choice offered to us by the bureaucratic extravagance is between bankruptcy and a distressingly crushing taxation.

"PIONEER'S" COMMENT.

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Budget says, "The Finance Member seems to have missed a valuable opportunity of placing before the Legislative Assembly and the country a clear and reasoned exposition of the serious economic injury influenced on India by revolutionary agitation, the effects of which, unless the evil is rigidly suppressed, will be more apparent in future Budgets." The paper declares that an increase in the prices of consumer must inevitably follow the raising of import duties. The proposed increase from two-and-half per cent. to ten per cent. of import duty on machinery, steel, and a iron, and railway material, may be supported on the grounds of financial expenses, but it is a retrograde step and by enhancing the cost of essentials of industrial development it will inevitably prove an obstacle to the extension of industries in India.

DISAFFECTION AMONG POLICE

BILL IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 1

Sir William Vincent next moved that the bill to provide penalty for spreading disaffection among police be taken into consideration. The home member said, the measure was intended to punish with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both, any one who attempts to spread disaffection among the members of police force and to induce members of the force to withhold their services, or to commit breaches of discipline. Since the introduction of the bill he had received a number of amendments, suggesting modifications in the measure but none of them objecting to the principle underlying it. Indeed two amendments suggested its reference to a select committee. Personally, in view of a large number of amendments, he was quite willing to send the bill to a committee proposed by Mr. Subramanyam for examination of the measure with care, which was only possible in a committee. The bill, he said, was based entirely on the principle of the English Police Act and dangers of disaffection among people were more acute and real in this country than in England. Indeed, members were aware that some of these efforts have been partially successful in some of the provinces. At a recent session of the Congress Committee arrangements were made for the provision of funds, to support those who leave Government service. That he took as an indication that further efforts would be made to seduce police and soldiers from duty. One of the obstacles in the past had been that funds were not available for giving to men who left the service. Continuing the Home Member said, "the security of this country depends very largely on the police. They are the first line of defence. It is not for me on this occasion to praise their work. They have been facing intimidation, brutal hands at the hands of mob and many cases of murder. I hope that the House will realise the difficulties under which they work. It is intended not to prevent the subtle intimidation and subtle boycott which it is difficulty to prevent, but indeed to stop attempts to spread disaffection among the force, that is the guardian of the public tranquility in this country. It is not intended by this bill to interfere with the legitimate activities of police associations. I assure the House that this question will be carefully considered in the select committee. I want to make one point clear, that is, not to stop these police associations that we have brought this bill, but to check the deliberate attempts that are now being made on the spread of disaffection and disloyalty among one of the most valuable services in India."

Mr. Subramanyam in moving his proposition for a select committee dispelled all doubts as to the attitude of the House towards the Bill. They were not out to weaken the hands of Government in the maintenance of law and order, but wanted that there be no abuse and that it be effective and easily workable.

Dr. Gour had also a motion for a committee but withdrew in favour of Mr. Subramanyam. He criticised the bill as it stood and said that the operative clause of the bill has been taken bodily from an English Act without considering the circumstances which dictated its enactment in England.

SIR WILLIAM'S REPLY.

Sir William Vincent replied to the points raised by the previous speakers. He agreed that law should be effective, should not be liable to abuse, and should be easily workable. He did not believe that the Bill as it stood could be construed to mean that bona-fide advice to give up service for the betterment of could be punished under the proposed law. He admitted that the Bill followed English law which was enacted to meet activities in England of Bolshevika who were attempting to seduce the police. "Are we in India," he asked, "in a different position. Is there not an agency very closely like the Bolshevik agency which is attacking our police with more or less effect. Is it not the duty of Government to ask assistance of legislature in combating that evil? I am sure the Government will receive the necessary cooperation of the Assembly.

Mr. Agnihotri opposed the Bill on the ground that there was no necessity for the protection contemplated by the measure.

THE COMMITTEE.

The motion for a select committee was agreed to. The committee consists of Sir William Vincent, Dr. Sapru, Dr. Gour, Rai Man Singh, Messrs Pyari Lal, J. Chaudhri, Ishwar Saran, Hassanally, Keith, Kahraji, Shahabuddin and Subramanyam.

The Secretary of the Assembly then announced that a message from the Secretary of the Upper Chamber stated that the Council of State had to-day agreed to the amendment of the Assembly in the Bill relating to the new consolidating super tax and income-tax.

Sir William Vincent presented the report of the select committee on the bill to repeal Press Act.

The Assembly then rose exactly at one o'clock and adjourned till to-morrow when it would discuss resolutions.

BEHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 1

The Behar and Orissa Council will meet again on the 3rd instant. 406 motions in connection with the Budget admitted by the President. The number of Budget demands is 31. It is understood that His Excellency the Governor will address the Council on the political and financial position.

IMPERIAL SERVICE PRESERVES.

FINANCE MEMBER DEPRECATES RETRENCHMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

In closing the budget discussion at to-day's sitting of the Bengal Council, Mr. Kerr, Finance Member, said that the question of retrenchment played a large part in the budget discussion. Retrenchment was an entirely different thing from economy. Economy they were practising all the time. Retrenchment meant a definite curtailment of the activities of the Government, or a definite reduction of the staff employed by the Government. The only definite suggestions for retrenchment that they had before them in the course of the debate were that the salaries of officers should be reduced. He reminded that neither this Council nor the Bengal Government had any power to touch the salaries of the Imperial Officers and that even if the Secretary of State and Parliament agreed to their dismissing the whole of the Imperial services, to-morrow, they would not save a pice immediately by such a transaction.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 1.

After the Income tax and Super-tax bill as amended by the Legislative Assembly had been agreed to, Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary, presented the Budget for the coming financial year. He pressed his speech with the observation that it was a pity that the prosecutors of the Indian Legislature did not admit on an occasion like the presentation of the Budget of a joint sitting, so that the Finance Member could address the members of both the branches of the legislature. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Mr. Cook then briefly indicated the Central Government's financial position, as set forth in the budget, and explained the salient features of the proposals for additional taxation, which were covered in the speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey in the Assembly, when he presented the budget and the ways and means of meeting the financial problem before the country. The Finance Secretary spoke for more than half an hour, during which great silence prevailed in the House, and he concluded his speech by asking the Council to consider the Government proposals with the same high sense of responsibility that had always characterised their deliberations. The President then announced that there would be a general discussion on the Budget on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

POSSESSION OF MINOR CHILDREN.

Rai Sahib Chuni, in asking for leave to introduce a bill to control the possession of minor children by subahs, jailors, religious mendicants, and certain other persons, said it was a very mild measure attempted to remove a standing grievance in the whole of the country by preventing minors, especially Hindus and Mahomedans, from being induced to lead a life of mendicancy or commit offences. The Bill concerned only boys and not girls, and required every person, who possessed a minor, to have him registered in the districts from which he took the boy. If a person was found to possess a boy, whose certificate of registration he could not produce, then he should either obtain the necessary certificate or make over the boy to the officer in charge for being brought up in any recognised orphanage or by any private individual. Three Hindu members supported the Bill, while Mr. Ismail Choudhry opposed the introduction on the ground that his community did not want it.

Mr. O'Donnell, the Home Secretary, had no objection to the introduction of the Bill, as it would be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon. The Bill was introduced and it was ordered that it should be circulated for eliciting opinion. The Council then adjourned till Wednesday, the 8th when there will be a general discussion of the Budget.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 1.

The U. P. Council discussed a resolution urging revenue settement be made permanent, or the term of settlement should be extended to 60 years and an amendment that in case the resolution was accepted, Government should enter into agreement with the landlords that they would adopt measures to improve the condition of the tenantry. Landowning members supported the Liberal leaders opposing it.

The Hon. Sir Ludvid Porter, the Finance Member, while stating that the matter was one which this Government could not decide, said he would not admit that fate of cultivators was better under permanent settlement than it was under settlement of thirty years. As regards extension of period to 60 year Sir Ludvid pointed out disadvantages of a long period settlement. He promised to refer it to a committee which would consider all the points and the composition of the committee would be announced shortly.

The resolution and the amendment were withdrawn.

Before the Calcutta Corporation on March 1st came up the question of payment of Rs. 10,543 to the North Western Frontier Provinces Government made for the supply of fruits for sale during the Prince's visit in Calcutta. There was delay in despatch of the fruits which were damaged and were sold for Rs. 3843. The Corporation decided to pay only the amount which was realised by the auction of the sale of the fruits in full payment of the bill.

MALABAR RELIEF.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Mar. 1.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Malabar Central Relief Committee, held on 25th February, the question of Moplah relief was considered. The Special Commissioner's letter stating the results of the detailed examination of two amsoms by two Moplah gentlemen confirmed therefor. About 8000 families are needing urgent relief till next harvest in September. The letter further explained that calculating at Rs. 30 per mensem per family rupees two lakhs forty thousand, or forty thousand a month, were needed for relief. Organisation will cost extra. The Committee unanimously resolved relief for destitute Moplah widows, orphans, old infirm, decrepit men and women be continued as long as the funds permit on the lines laid down at a meeting on the 21st February.

Khan Bahadur Kailadi Modidutti Sahib of Mannarghat, Kunhammad Koya Haji, Municipal Councillors, Calicut, Badshasaib, merchant, and Osman Sahib Vakil were elected members of the Executive committee. These gentlemen together with Dewan Bahadur Vargese Khan Bahadur Ah. Barami Koyasen Koya Haji, Manjeri Ramier, Gopalan and some members of the Servants of India and the Y.M.C.A., formed it to a sub-committee for collecting further funds and administering relief.

The Special Commissioner's letter testifying to the entirely non-sectarian character of the relief by the Central Relief Committee and explaining how Mr. Schamnad's charges against it in the Legislative Assembly were unauthorised and an incorrect interpretation of what he told him was read and received with approval. The camp in Calicut for forced converts and others unable to move, will be in charge of Mr. Gopalan, the manager of beach and segregation camps. This new camp will be more than two hundred strong. Liabilities of the Committee have in no way decreased. Large disbursements have been made for repatriation doles, daily camp expenses, medical relief, and various other purposes, and immense sums are needed for future work.

AIKA MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 1

Apropos the statements regarding the growth of a new movement, known as Aika movement in the United Provinces, the facts ascertained from responsible quarters are, that the movement is of an agrarian character similar to the Kisan movement of last year, and is started by tenants in Hardoi district to safeguard their interests. The relationship between land-lords and tenants in that district is highly strained and tenants decline to pay any illegal cesses, except the rent mentioned in village records, and claim free grazing, and the use of water from wells. Zamindars have been in receipt of payment for these privileges and the refusal on the part of tenants to pay these had undoubtedly increased the tension.

So far there is no instance of violence or destruction of property. As a result of this, the movement had come to the notice of the authorities who are considering proposals to bring about a good feeling between these classes. Recently however, political agitators and people of undesirable characters seemed to have joined and attempted to influence the movement, which is growing in strength. Precautionary steps against all violence are being taken by the authorities.

The Hardoi Constitutional League had passed a resolution that this Aika movement was a direct result of Non-Co-operation movement and is chiefly directed against Government and co-operators.

KABUL LEGATION

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, March 1.

The Minister and the members of the Kabul legation crossed the frontier to Afganistan on February 28th. Both the British and Afghan Guards of Honour and artillery salutes paid a due tribute to the occasion at the Frontier and the legation party proceeded to Jamrud escorted by an Afghan Brigadier General and various foreign office officials.

After the contents of the Budget for 1922-23 were known, which was considered favourably by the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, the Dunbar (Cotton) Shares experienced a rise touching 494 from 467 rupees. There was no adverse effect on other shares. Government loans show no material change. (A. P.)

Sir Alfred Pickford, Knight, Chief Commander, Boys Scouts in India arrived at Bangalore, inspected the different scout centres and was entertained at Tippu Sultan's palace on Tuesday by the Headquarters troops of the Mysore Scouts. (A. P.)

A Bangalore message says His Highness the Maharaja unveils the late J. N. Tata's portrait at the Indian Institute of Science on the 10th instant. (A. P.)

At the Patna High Court to-day, Chief Justice and Justice Ross dismissed Government appeal against the acquittal of Gopabandhu Das, Editor of "Samaj" a Non-Co-operation organ of Juri. The Editor in the lower court was acquitted of the charge of publishing a defamatory article against police-constables and was undefended. (A. P.)

A Calcutta message of 1st instant states: During salvage operations to-day of the area affected by the fire of last evening at Burra Bazar, the charred bodies of two women were discovered. It is feared more dead bodies may be discovered during further salvaging. The fire is still smouldering this evening.

INTERPELLATIONS.

IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FISHING BY TRAWLER.

Mr. B. G. Pahalgani, (Western Sind) asked: (a) Will the Government give the figures of expenditure and income from the Fishing Trawler?

(b) Has the Government noticed the declaration of the Industrial Committee-interim report that fishing by Trawler as a business proposition is out of question?

The Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta replied: (a) Expenditure in England on the purchase of the Trawler £66,000. Expenditure in India Rs. 1,44,348 of which Rs. 63,400 was preliminary expenditure on repairs, renewals, and overhauls. Net income Rs. 13,871. These figures are up to 31st January 1922.

(b) The Honourable Member presumably refers to the Advisory Committee which recommended continuation of the operations of the Trawler to the end of May, by a majority. Government, however, have decided to stop operations at the end of February.

GRIEVANCES OF THIRD CLASS TRAVELLERS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: (a) the attention of Government been drawn to the letter of Mr. A. V. Thakar in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 17th January 1922? (b) Have they asked the Agents of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway to formulate proposals to remove grievances of third class travellers mentioned therein specially with regard to (1) issuing ticket to them, (2) appointing passenger guide as is done by the S. I. Railway, in Madras to look after their accommodations in the trains? (3) attaching more carriages wherever required, (c) If so, what are those proposals?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: Yes. As the Railway Administrations are under the administrative control of the Railway Board, the Government of Bombay are not in a position to ask the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies to formulate any proposals to remove the grievances of third class passengers referred to. The Railway Board have however, recently issued orders in this matter to their Government Inspector to arrange for a special inspection to enquire and report specifically on the points brought to notice in the Railway Committee's Report—*vide* their letter No. 552—T—17, dated 6th January 1922, copy of which is laid on the table.

IMPROVEMENTS OF CERTAIN PORTS IN THE KONKAN.

Mr. S. K. Bole (Bombay City, North) asked: Will the Government be pleased to state when they are going to commence the work of improving the ports of Dabhol Ratnagiri and Malwan in the Konkan?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: The Southern ports of the Presidency were surveyed by Mr. P. G. Messen C.I.E., late Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust, who has suggested the construction of new piers at Dabhol, Ratnagiri and Malwan. His report was considered by the Landing and Wharfage Fee Funds Committee, which has decided to carry out the construction of the piers and other works suggested by him after inviting tenders for their construction. Tenders will be invited on receipt of the final orders of Government on an application made by the Committee for the grant of a loan, which application is under the consideration of Government.

HINDU BACKWARD CLASSES ON BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Mr. S. K. Bole (Bombay City, North) asked: Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Hindu backward classes out of the Members nominated by them on the present Bombay, Municipal Corporation.

(b) and whether they have appointed as such Members on the Municipal Corporation during the period of nine years previous to the present Corporation?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hasnin Hidayatullah replied—

(a) Nil.

(b) No.

MILITARY MEDICAL PUPILS' COURSE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: (a) is it a fact that military medical pupils course is open to students of only a particular race or community (b) If so, what are the reasons for such restrictions? (c) Are Government prepared to throw it open to all medical students duly qualified? (d) Is it a fact that this course is shorter than the M. B. B. S. course? (e) What are the pro-spects in Government service open to medical students of both these courses?

The Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye replied: Military medical pupils are recruited and trained under the orders of the Government of India who bear their expense and to whom they are subordinate for disciplinary and other purposes. The question is, therefore, not one which the Government of Bombay can answer.

BOMBAY RIOTS.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City North) asked:—Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) If special constables and police officers were appointed during the disturbances in Bombay at the time of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales?

(b) If the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, then their number and the communities to which they belonged?

(c) Were they supplied with arms? If so, the number and description of such arms and quantity of shots and ammunition supplied?

(d) The quantity of shots and ammunition used?

(e) The number of persons killed or wounded in consequence of firing by special constables and special police-officers?

The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied:—No special constables or police officers were appointed at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Poona message of March 1st states:—Mr. General Inquiry before Rao Bahadur Kale, Special Magistrate, having concluded, charges were framed against Mahomedeen Commandeer, a clerk in the Regimental Pay Masters' Office, and four other military accused in connection with Manjeri dacoity. The case has been committed to the Sessions for trial. (A. P.)

* * * * *

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy wires from Delhi the night of 28th February, owing to sudden change in arrangements, His Excellency was unable to receive the deputation of the All-India Cow Committees Association on 4th March as arranged. Next date will be fixed towards the end of March as soon as possible. (A. P.)

* * * * *

A Poona message of March 1, states Pte. W. O. Donaghue, 2nd Lincoln Regiment, while on sentry duty outside Kirkee Ammunition Factory on Saturday morning, is reported to have picked up 106 shell fuse which exploded as soon as he tried to pull it out of its tin case. Pte. Donaghue was killed on the spot while Pte. H. Taylor who was on sentry duty opposite him was seriously injured and lost an eye. Court of Enquiry has been ordered by the military authorities.—(A. P.)

* * * * *

At about 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening a fire broke out in a godown containing oil in Mody Bay Street, Calcutta, just behind the Mint. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The damage is estimated at several lakhs. The affected area measures approximately 300 yards by 100 yards.

* * * * *

The Third Presidency Magistrate, Madras convicted, on Tuesday, six men charged by police, with rioting with dangerous weapons, preventing police officers from discharging their duty, and causing damage to property in the residence of S. T. Thevaya Chetty on the 10th January last (on the Royal Highness's arrival in Madras) sentenced them to 6 months rigorous imprisonment each. (A. P.)

* * * * *

A Patna message of February 28th says: Reports received from Hazaribagh Division indicate restlessness owing to the uncertainty as to the decision of Non Cooperation Congress at Delhi. Organised, but undercurrents still remain about the various parts of the division. (A. P.)

* * * * *

A Patna message of February 28th says:—Sir Hariram Lindsay will address the Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa on the opening day of the budget session, on March 2nd. His Excellency will probably deal with both the political and financial situation in the province. (A. P.)

* * * * *

The Gymkhana meeting of the Lahore races was held on Tuesday in honour of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness rode three races, and was given an ovation by an enormous crowd. He was fourth in the second race and first in the third race.

* * * * *

The Publicity Commissioner, U. P. has issued a letter to the Editor of "Young India" saying that the article headed "Flogging in Prisons" in the form of a letter from Mahadev Desai is a series of glaring misstatements. The Commissioner's letter states that two persons were given 25 stripes each for instigating to mutiny in the Jail and that the convicts were not political prisoners but ordinary. No other prisoners were within his knowledge, as stated in Mr. Mahadev's letter.

* * * * *

Babu Chand Mal, B.A., LL.B., lately practising at Aligarh as a Vakil of High Court has been convicted by the District Magistrate of an offence under section 153 P. C. and given the maximum punishment provided for in the section namely six months rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200 in default one month's R. I.

* * * * *

A Co-operative Conference for Wagra Taluka of the Broach District was held at Jhagadia on the 22nd ultimo when about 70 persons were present. Mr. Wilkie Assistant Collector, presided. Four resolutions emphasizing the necessity of starting Credit Societies and Wheat and Cotton Sale Societies, and Guaranteeing Unions and fixing maximum normal credits of members and the preparation of forecasts were passed.

* * * * *

A correspondent writes:—A meeting of Amboli Nagar Congress Committee will be held on the 4th March in Sahityasadan. The following subjects will be discussed:—1. Accounts to be passed. 2. Rules to be discussed and passed. 3. New once bearers to be appointed. 4. Future program to be discussed.

* * * * *

The Secretary, Assam Provincial Khilafat Committee writes on the 23rd of February that on the 15th of that month a non political meeting was to be held at Kanai Mudrassa, but due to the intervention of the officials with armed police, before the meeting was held, trouble arose between people and the police and as a consequence of the people being fired at by the police, five men lost their life and 27 were wounded.

* * * * *

A Calicut message of February 28th says that with a view to prevent fatal revenges, by Moplahs upon the forcibly converted Hindus who have returned to Hinduism, it has been decided to open a camp at West Hill to accommodate all such victims (A.P.)

* * * * *

A Lahore message of February 28th says that Mr. D. Butler, I.C.S., whose appointment as Educational Secretary to the Government of India has been announced, will proceed Home on leave at the end of March and return to Simla in the beginning of July. (A. P.)

* * * * *

Mr. A. H. Canson, Financial Commissioner, is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Luther as President of the Legislative Council. (A. P.)

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be admitted on all hands that as a corollary to the Montford reforms, municipalities all over India require to be reconstituted on more democratic lines. Of all the Municipalities the Bombay Municipality was backward in reforming itself. That of the total population of the City of Bombay, of about 11,16,000 according to the last Census, only 15,000 persons should have been given the franchise to elect their representatives on the Municipal Corporation was nothing but scandalous. That such a scandal should have existed all these years in the City of Bombay could hardly redound to the credit of the citizens who have gone on paying rates and taxes to the Municipality without adequate representation. The Government of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd have, therefore, to be congratulated upon the introduction of a Bill to be known as the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act 1922 the text of which has been recently published, to reconstitute the Bombay Municipal Corporation on more democratic lines.

The subjoined table showing the present constitution of the Bombay Municipality will tell its own tale.

Communities	Population in thousands (Census 1921)	Number of Voters	Number of Councillors
Hindus	8,62	6,2·2	19
Mohamedans	1,84	1,2·5	14
Parsees	2	2,9 2	25
Europeans	11	850	10
Anglo-Indians	63	315	3
Jews	8	197	1
Others	2	21	..
	11,76	13, 63	72
Justices		589	
Fellows		97	
	1 ,76	14, 49	72

The subjoined table shows the Councillors elected for the year 1922 23 and nominated for the three years ending 31st March 1922.

NUMBER OF COUNCILORS.

Communities	Elected	Nominated	Total
Hindus	19	2	21
Mohamedans	16	4	14
Parsees	23	..	23
Europeans	2	8	10
Anglo-Indians	2	1	3
Jews	..	1	1
Total ..	16	16	74

The present Corporation is given a lease of life upto 31st March 1923. We have therefore to put up with the present defective constitution for only one year. The new elections are now over and only nominations (of 16 Councillors) by Government have got to be made. The object of nominations by Government is to grant representation to minorities and further to supply the deficiencies in the representations of other communities. A careful study of the figures of population according to the last Census in the first table will show that Parsees numbering only 50,000 with 932 Voters have 25 Councillors as their new representatives. Whereas Hindus numbering 8,62,000 consisting of

Banias	82,000
Jains	2,00
Brahmins	73,000
Kunbayats	1,000
Bhatias	9,000
Hindus of other castes	1,,00

and 1,00 voters have only 19 Councillors as their representatives, assuming that out of the total population of 5,00,000 Hindus, 1,00,000 are Christians or depressed castes who neither have education nor voting capacity for members, there would remain 3,00,000 Hindus entitled to representation of at least 60 Councillors. Or Moslems have already been given, the remaining 6 seats are nominated by Government to supply the deficiency in the representation of the minorities and Communities such as Hindus who have contributed the most to the finances of the city and the welfare of the city. The writer would invite the serious attention of the Government to the fact that Bombay is an important commercial city amongst the Indian cities where the citizens who have been carrying on their business as hereditary merchants, owning houses and shop fronts, paying rates and taxes to the municipality, various communities are in the majority. But in spite of their having given representation to minorities, will the minister of the Municipal Government, one nominated a representative of the Parsees has chance of once by moving His Excellency Sir George Lloyd to nominate a Mussalman Lady well versed in Municipal matters to represent Mussalmans (Sindhis) on the Bombay Municipality? There is yet another community known as Marwaris who must needs be given at least one representative. The remaining 4 may be nominated from other communities from amongst the Hindus.

The Parsees being already over-represented need no nomination. The Mohamedans already enjoy adequate representation 19 elected and 4 to be nominated as heretofore. Europeans numbering only 15,000 could be content with only 6 representatives 2 elected by the Chamber of Commerce and 4 officials to be nominated by the Government. The other communities, viz. Anglo Indians and Jews must needs have one representative each nominated by Government as heretofore.

According to the above recommendations the Government must needs nominate 16 representatives from the following communities as under:—

Hindus	6	as against	2	heretofore
Mohamedans	4	,,	4	,,
Europeans	4	,,	3	,,
Anglo-Indians	1	,,	1	,,
Jews	1	,,	1	,,
Total	16		16	

Mr. Editor, may I therefore hope that you will be pleased to give your mighty support to the above recommendations in the interests of the above communities?—Yours, etc.

A RATE-PAYER.

Bombay 23rd February 1922.

"CALAMITY BUDGET"

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The "Statesman", commenting on the Budget, says that it is a veritable calamity budget. The most audacious proposal is the doubling of salt duty. That the military budget should have reached its present proportions is nothing short of monstrous.

The "Englishman" says that the review of the situation is depressing in the extreme. There is no silver lining anywhere. It is impossible to acquit the Government of the charge that it has not exercised economy to the fullest extent possible.

The "Indian Daily News" states that like its predecessor it is a Budget of deficit taxation. The proposals hit the rich and the poor alike.

The "Bengalee" says that for a long time it has not been our misfortune to read such a dismal Budget. It not only tells a tale of remarkable bankruptcy but also takes particular delight in bringing within the meshes of its taxation proposal and the poorest and the lowliest classes of our people. The Budget reveals a tale of the deepest financial tragedy.

The "Basumati" writes that this Budget will create more discontent among the people than non-Cooperators can hope to do.

The "Bharat Mitra" says that from beginning to end the Budget is unsatisfactory. It means a death-blow to the poorer majority of the Indian people.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BUDGET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

There is a deficit in the Municipal Corporation budget, and it reveals a serious state of things in connection with Corporation finances. The current financial year closed with the balance of Rs. fifteen lakhs and eighty six thousand as against the original estimates of Rupees Twenty lakhs and thirty-three thousand. Receipt and expenditure during 1922-23 are estimated to amount to Rs. 17,869,000 and Rs. 18,253,000, showing a deficit of rupees three lakhs and eighty-four thousand.

The Chairman says that these figures have never been so low during the past ten years. Without raising rates, there will be absolutely no room for expenditure. In connection with the new schemes loans, the budget provides for a programme of works costing about Rs. 12,615,000. The estimated opening balance and other receipts of loan funds amount to Rs. 3,507,000 and the amount proposed to be borrowed next year is Rupees ninety-one lakhs and twenty-five thousand of which fifty lakhs debited to the Water Supply Loan Fund.

RLY. STRIKE SITUATION

STEADY IMPROVEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

To-day's communique on the East Indian Railway strike issued by the Agent shows that the staff on the strike are tending to disregard the advice given them by their leaders and outside agitators.

All suburban trains are being run and eleven coal trains were run yesterday at Gondal. The traffic staff are returning to work freely and two strikers have been arrested for stoning a passenger train at Asansol. It has been a possible effect more in the direction of moving the traffic.

From Asansol sixteen trains have run.

Generally the position is steadily improving.

A DEFAMATION SUIT

OR GANISER OF RY. UNION IN TROUBLE

(Associated Press)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

In the court of Mr. Pendy, Assistant Magistrate of Allahabad, Pandit Nandlal Organiser, the Allahabad Railway Union was charged to-day under section 500 I. P. C. on the complaint of Mr. Worsley Loco. Foreman, East Indian Railway, with defamation, in that the accused delivered speeches in the public, alleging one Ram Prasad, Shunter, died in hospital as a result of injuries caused to him by Mr. Worsley, Loco. Foreman, on the 22nd of February. Prosecution alleged these speeches were likely to create rupture between the railway authorities and Indian employees. Mr. Worsley deposed he never beat the shunter. There was only a quarrel, and since the strike he had been treating Indian employees courteously and his relations with them were friendly.

Dr. Gupta, Railway Surgeon, deposed Ram Prasad was under his treatment for over one month. He was suffering from pneumonia of which he died. The deceased never complained to the witness that any-one had beaten him.

The trial is proceeding. In the compound of the court a very large crowd of strikers had assembled.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

MORE WRITTEN NEWSPAPERS.

The Sikh friends have come out with the "Azad Akali" both in Burmukhi and in Urdu. Their effort is more readable and more artistic even than the Gauhati paper which I praised only the otherday. Every sheet is so clear. Then there is the "Assam Congress Bulletin," a weekly just started at Tejpur. This is purely in English. The print is not so clear as in the "Akali." I do not get the time to go through all these newspapers, but I hope that the editors of these written newspapers take special care in the selection of news, that they do not put in a single fact which cannot be fully substantiated and that they do not indulge in criticism that is calculated to excite hatred, seeing that such newspapers cannot be controlled by any Government in the world, solong as there are people ready and brave enough to write them. They must be specially restrained in the choice of language. It would be terrible if written newspapers were to indulge in undisciplined language. So long as the country is under the spell of non-violence, every word uttered or written in anger or malice retards our progress.

BAN ON KHADDAR CAPS. —

It was a pleasure to me to receive the following from Moulvi Zafarulmulk Alavi of Lucknow who is at present undergoing imprisonment in the Fatehgarh Jail. The reader may not even remember that he was among the earliest victims. His arrest had created a sensation as it was unexpected. A man of literary tastes, he was living in practical retirement. He was fearless and truthful in his writings. Hence his arrest. From his letter the reader will see with what scrupulous care he is discharging himself in the goal. Like so many other N. C. O. prisoners, he is helping the authorities in preserving goal discipline. Let the letter speak for itself:—

"I have purposely refrained from writing to you during the last 15 months that I spent here, as I was thoroughly satisfied with my lot and did not see any reason to snatch from you even a single minute for mere personal satisfaction.

"There have, however, arisen some points in connection with the jail life of non-cooperators which I should like to bring to your kind notice.

"Sometime ago, a volunteer sentenced under several sections of the I. P. C. that are not considered to be of a political nature, came here from Etawah and it was found that he refused to wear the jail clothing which is not made of handspun yarn, as he thought it would be going against the volunteer pledge that required him to use only "handspun and handwoven *khaddar* to the exclusion of every other cloth." This young man was so stubborn that he would not even take any food. Fortunately the jail officials did not precipitate matters and allowed me to rescue him from the awkward position in which he had, through unbounded zeal, placed himself.

"Now this is not the only instance of its kind. A week ago I had read that some one at Allahabad had also fallen in the same mistake. To my mind, this attitude is quite untenable and contrary to the spirit in which we are expected to live in jails.

"The other point is rather serious. Two non-co-operators who were lately made simple prisoners and are therefore allowed to put on their own clothes, have been prohibited from wearing the Gandhi cap. This order made them very uneasy as the officer who gave the order had all along been very kind and they did not want to do anything to offend him. But as they did not want to be humiliated in this manner, they asked me to intervene on their behalf.

"I spoke to the officer concerned and was assured that personally he was not particular about it. In fact he had merely carried out the wishes of the District Magistrate who as officialvisitor happened to come here and seeing some of the simple prisoners wearing these caps ordered to prohibit their use.

"According to the jail regulations, all simple prisoners wear their own clothing and so far as I understand, their choice in the matter of dress is only restricted in the sense that they cannot wear anything which might offer facilities for suicide or escape. Beyond that, they are perfectly free to dress themselves in any fashion they like. Thus it is clear that this prohibition is only an innovation of very recent date and is simply obnoixous and humiliating. For though many of us do not usually wear this cap, yet there can be no doubt that a very large number of our countrymen, more specially the non-cooperators, consider it to be an outward symbol of our unity and the most expressive token of our reverence and high regard for the great leader whose venerable name it bears.

"The Inspector General of U. P. Jails is about to visit this jail very shortly and the matter will be referred to him who is likely to settle it satisfactorily, if his discretion has not already been tied by an order of the local Government. In that case, of course, it will be our duty to disobey the order at all costs."

The difficulty, however, about *khaddar* caps is one of principle on which there can be no surrender. The simple imprisonment prisoners have the right to wear their own dress. It is therefore an insult to them to deprive them of their caps. I hope that the Inspector-General has solved the difficulty as expected by the Moulvi Saheb.

It is no pleasure to have to fight the Government in the jails. They might be treated as neutral ground where the animosities may be buried. Death closes many a controversy. Imprisonment is civil death. Is it not possible to keep the political animosities outside the prison walls? But I know it is too much to expect this Government, which lives on pretensions of decency, to observe the laws of the game even behind the iron bars. Liberty will be all the dearer for the price that is being exacted of us.

As I write these bitter lines, the voice within me asks whether I am doing justice to the Government! Do I not know that the prisoners are having a royal time of it in the Agra Jail? But the answer swiftly comes—all jails are not Agra Jails. Whatever is given is extorted. Whatever can possibly be denied is withheld. I hear Pandit Motilalji saying to me: "What is my comfort worth if my next door neighbour, who does not happen to be a well-known barrister, does not get the creature comforts that I get!"

SINDH PRISONERS.

Mr. Virumal Begraj who is a great social reformer and the soul of Sukkur writes while being taken from Sindh to an unknown destination:—

"On false evidence I have been convicted to one year's simple and one year's rigorous imprisonment, both the sentences to run consecutively; Mr. Bhojraj M. Ajwani and Mr. Wadhumal, Secretaries, to six months rigorous imprisonment each. We offered no defence and engaged no pleader. We are quite cheerful and happy. Our young friends are keeping up all national activities."

It is the greatest revelation that workers are being replaced as fast as they are arrested. It is the surest sign of the vitality of the movement.

DR. KITCHLEW—NO. 776.

Dr. Kitchlew's letter will be read with mingled satisfaction. We can envy his gain in weight, his buoyancy, but we cannot congratulate the Bombay Government on the treatment of political prisoners.

Dr. Kitchlew rightly calls attention to the fact that when in the Punjab he was charged with a more serious offence, he had decent treatment, whereas now when the charge is in reality nothing, he and his fellow prisoners are treated as common felons. But the interest of the correspondence will centre in Col. Wedgwood's frank letter which Dr. Kichlew has sent for publication. 'Gandhi-ism' referred to by Col. Wedgwood is nothing but a return to truth and simplicity. Truth must always be simple. And nothing that is simple and truthful admits of violence. Gandhi-ism' is a revival of the old maixms which are common both to the East and the West. 'Live and let live' is what non-co-operation stands for. The modern motto is hideous exclusiveness based upon violence. Equality and Fraternity are mere lipphrases and mutual intercourse is not based on mutual love but on mutual repulsion and consequent preparedness to do violence. It is, however, too early yet to talk of 'Gandhi-ism'. India has to stand the test and vindicate the supremacy of non-violence over violence before the ideal can be approximated.

A CORRCETION.

In "Young India" of 2nd February I reproduced a letter from Pandit Arjunlal Sethi's son regarding Pandit Sethi's treatment in the gaol. I have now learnt that the son was misinformed and that no brandy or eggs were administered to Arjunlalji. He is reported also to be properly fed and clothed. Whilst correspondents have generally sent most accurate accounts, too much care can never be exercised in transmitting news. Correspondents should always err on the side of understatement. Exaggeration not only discredits us but it produces a contrary effect on the opponent, whereas accuracy of statement brings home the guilt to the person accused, whether he confesses it or not. I have invariably found that a truthful exposure of wrong has always brought about some mitigation I have found also that exaggeration has generally increased sentensity. Truth softens even an untruthful person. Untruth can only harden him, for he is a stranger to truth.

RATHER FREE THAN SOBER.

Just as I am writing these notes, my assistant puts into my hand a cutting from the "Leader" containing the text of Pandit Gopinath Kunzru's letter describing in the calmest manner possible what befell him and his friend when they were purchasing in Agra brandy from a liquor shop for outward application for a patient. The volunteers would not allow them to take the brandy inspite of all the assurances of *bona fides* given by Pandit Kunzrzu. This is not only not non-violence but is unadulterated violence. Peaceful picketing does not mean that so long as no physical violence is used, any kind of pressure could be exercised. The volunteers if they had remained true to their pledge, would have allowed safe passage to Pandit Gopinath and his friend. The picketers' duty is merely to warn drinkers against the vice of drink, not molest them or otherwise prevent them if they will not listen. If we may force temperance upon the people believing it to be good for them, the English administrators and their Indian supporters are certainly performing an analogous operation. They too force the present system on us well believing that it is good for us. If the Swaraj volunteers may, therefore, take such liberties as they have undoubtedly taken in respect of Pandit Gopinath Kunzru, they are seeking not to change the *system* but to change *masters*. I would rather have India to be free than sober if freedom has to be sold to buy sobriety.

FOREIGN CLOTH.

On the one hand instances such as the foregoing make one cautious about even liquor picketing. On the other, complaints have reached from two places regarding the stopping of the picketing of foreign cloth shops by the Working Committee. All suspensions are to depend upon the decision fo the All-India Congress Committee. But whilst one wishes the total prohibition of the use of foreign cloth, if the picketing is at all forcible, I for one cannot possibly vote for it. The clearest issue before the country is wehther we are to have non-violence in thought word and deed or whether we are to have mixed activity. But I need not speculate further, because the fate will be decided by the time these notes reach the subscribers

FROM FAR OFF SILCHAR.

Here is another letter from Babu Tarun Ram Phooken from Silchar Jail which he this time calls **Sadhana Ashram.**

"Time has evidently come when serious choice of policies are to be made both by the Government and by yourself on behalf of the people. It would be cruel and unmanly if because they are armed and we are not, the Government were to depend simply upon force for the maintenance of law and order and use as much of it as they can command. On the other hand it would be unfair and ruinous to drag the people into mass civil disobedience if they have not clearly understood what it actually means and fully realised the dreadful consequences that are likely to follow. I am afraid an average non.co.operator is not fully aware what cruel means the Government might adopt in maintaining law and order and how much patience, self-sacrifice, and capacity for suffering you expect of a civil resister. I say this because I am getting everyday more and more convinced that unless we are prepared to suffer without the least desire for retaliation, we will fail in our fight. I believe that one's honesty of purpose is the only excuse for his being a non co-operator and one's capacity for suffering is the only measure of his honesty. Pray bless us so that we may gladly suffer and yet have no hatred for those who make us suffer, for they are only *Nimitta*."

MAULANA ABDUL KALAM AZAD.

Begum Abul Kalam Azad following telegraphic message by letter post:—

"Judgment has been delivered to-day in the case against my husband Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He has been sentenced to only one year rigorous imprisonment. This is astoundingly less than what I was waiting for. If conviction and imprisonment be the reward of national service, you will admit that great injustice has been done to him in the inadequacy of the sentence. It does not even approximate to the minimum of his deserts. I make bold to inform you that I offer my humble services to fill up the gap caused by his absence in the rank of national workers in Bengal. All those activities which he performed will still continue to be carried on normally. This is a heavy burden for my shoulders, but I have fulest faith in God's help. Undoubtedly the void created by his absence is not merely in work in Bengal but also in all-India activities. It is, however, beyond my fragile frame to endeavour to make up for the bigger void. Before this, during his last four years' internment, I have gone through a first test, and I am confident that in this my second trial, I will with God's grace come off triumphant. For the last six years my health has been very broken down and mental exertion has become a positive torture. That was why the Maulana hitherto insisted on my not taking and active part in his activities and patriotic striving. I had, however, all along determined to consecrate my whole being completed and unreservedly to national duties after his conviction. From to-day I will discharge all the duties connected with the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committees with the assistence of my brother. My husband has asked me to convey to convey to you his loving and reverent greetings and the following message: "At the present juncture both the sides—the Government and the country—are wholly unprepared for any compromise. The only duty before us is to prepare ourselves. Bengal will, in the next stage, also retain the lead which it has established to-day. Kindly add the name of Bengal to that of Bardoli Taluka. And if any time comes for a settlement, do please not give to our release the importance which is unfortunately being attached it to-day. Have the terms of settlement fixed with the single end in view of our national aspirations, unconcerned with the question of our release."

I have not yet received the telegram from any trouble although the letter of advice tells me that it was sent both to Ahmedabad and Bardoli. I am able to give the telegram to the public only because the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee has very kindly sent me a copy by leter-post at the instance of the Begum Saheba. It is a matter of no small comfort that ladies, occupying the highest station in life, are coming forward one after another to step into the breach created by the withdrawal of male national workers. I tender my congratulations to Begum Abdul Kalam Azad for her having offered to take her share in the public work. The readers will take to heart the message of the Maulana. It is perfectly true that neither the Government nor the country is to-day prepared for any compromise. The Government will not be till we have suffered long and suffered more. Bengal has certainly led in the direction. Bardoli has yet done little. Twice has it been baulked of its privilege by cruel Nature, but it is a matter of no consequence whether it is Bengal or Bardoli which leads, so long as we get rid of a system which, as is daily becoming more and more clear, is based upon terrorism. In the present mood of the country there is little danger of the vital interests being sacrificed, as the Maulana fears, to the momentary pleasure of securing the release of non-cooperation prisoners.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

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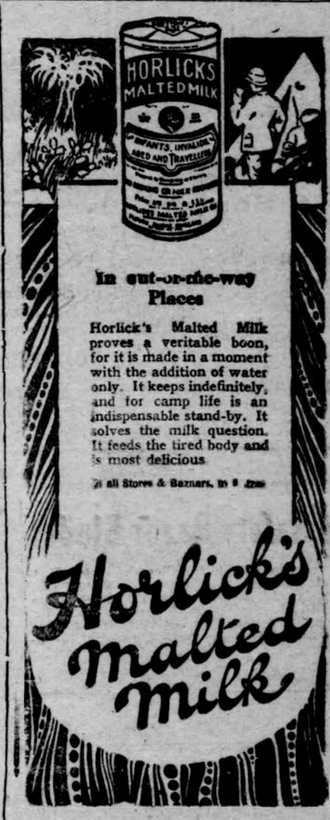

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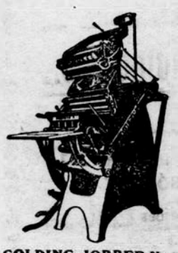

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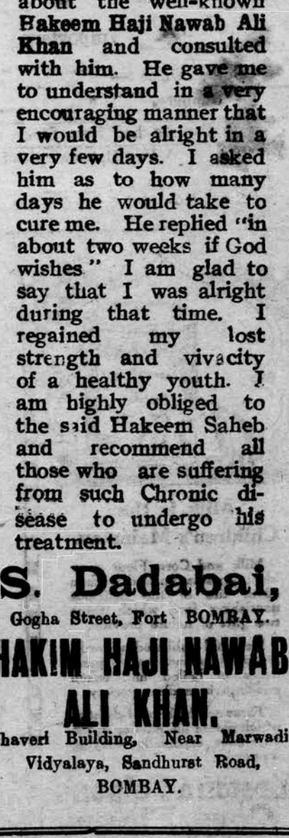

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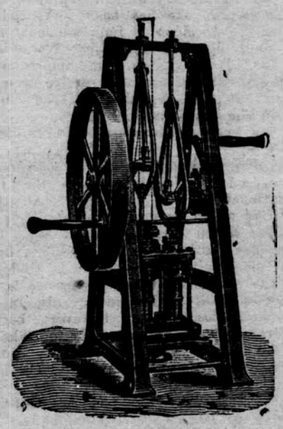

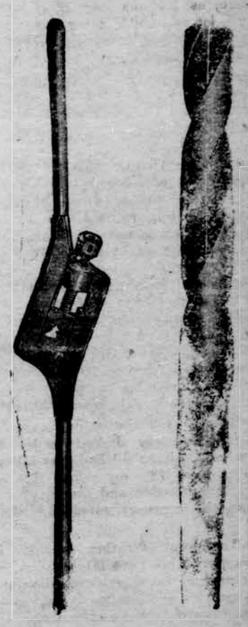

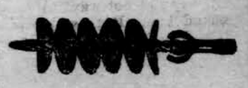

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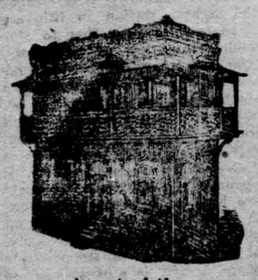

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